JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE SOVEREIGN, AND THE PEOPLE!"

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This Evening, at 8.45, PERIL. Mr. Tree, Miss Julia Neilson, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Allan, Miss Claire Ivanowe, Miss Lizzie Webster, and Miss Rose Leclercq. Preceded, at 8.15, by THE WAIF. Mrs. Tree and Miss Maud Milton.

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This Evening, at 8.30, CINDER-ELLEN UP TOO LATE. Miss K. James and Mr. Fred Leslie. At 7.40, QUEER STREET

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This Evening, at 8.30, THE GREY MARE. Followed by THE POET AND THE PUPPETS. Messrs. G. H. Hawtrey, C. Brookfield, Eric Lewis, W. Wyes, R. Cochran, J. Nelson; Misses Vane Featherston, Cynthia Brooke, L. Beggles, and Lottie Venne.

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PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

This Evening at 9.15, LA STATUE DU COMMANDEUR. Preceded at 8.15 by WE ALL HAVE OUR LITTLE FAULTS. MM. Tarride, Barguet, Renoux, Albony, and V. Courtes; Mdlles. Chassi and Litini.

GARRICK THEATRE.

This Evening, at 8.45, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Messrs. Groves, E. Cathcart, Harding, Brough, Ashford, Rock, W. M. Cathcart; Mesdames Fraser, Blakiston, and Kate Rorke. At 8, MY DAUGHTER. Miss Moodie, Mr. Buist.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

This Evening, at 9, THE NOBLE ART. Messrs. Arthur Williams, H. Reeves Smith, Julian Cross, Sydney Valentine, W. Cheesman, Mansfield, and Mr. Ellis Norwood; Mesdames Blanche Horlock, Leechman, Goodchild, Ethel Norton. At 8.15, CHALK AND CHEESE. Mesdames Norton, Irving, and Ellis Norwood.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 2.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The issue that is to be fought out at the General Election, which is now in progress, has been succinctly indicated by LORD SALISBURY. It has to be decided "whether the whole time "of the next Parliament shall be devoted to a "struggle over Irish government," or whether "Parliament shall have the power of at once "grappling" with the large controversies that LORD SALISBURY mentions, "the relations of "labour to capital, the laws which control "the acquisition of land, provisions by which "poverty may be diminished, and its sufferings "may be rendered less acute," and similar social questions, all of which the PRIME MINISTER is prepared to deal with in the spirit which has marked his policy during the last six years. LORD SALISBURY asks the electorate whether they will have a squabble over Home Rule or six years more of Radical legislation. He must not be surprised if many of his supporters prefer the former alternative. He is of opinion that the various Radical measures which his Government has passed have "committed no "injustice and have left no resentment behind "them." It is left to the Conservatives throughout the country to show the PRIME MINISTER whether this impression of his is well founded.

It is unquestionable that, whatever the present General Election may decide, it will not decide the fate of Home Rule. If the Radicals are defeated, and the Unionists win with a small majority, the Radical leaders will only be encouraged by their success to redouble their exertions, and so long as Mr. GLADSTONE occupies the leading position on the Radical side the Home Rule question will be kept to the front. If the Radical party is successful at the polls the real fight over Home Rule will simply commence. There is no chance that any scheme of Home Rule can be carried, and the attempt to carry it if it is seriously made can only end once more in the overthrow of Mr. GLADSTONE and the discomfiture of the Radical party. It is this conviction which is widely held that gives an air of unreality to the present struggle. It is nominally being fought out with reference to Home Rule. Actually it will be decided on side issues. Thus the political Dissenters are keen for Mr. GLADSTONE'S success not from zeal for the dismemberment of the United Kingdom, but from anxiety for the disestablishment of the Church. Numbers of Conservatives will abstain from voting, because they regard the danger of Socialist Legislation as greater than the risk of Home Rule, and fear Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his policy more than they despise Mr. GLADSTONE and his schemes. The hypocrisies of contemporary politics, and the utter disregard of principle on the part of contemporary politicians have led to an apathy and indifference on the part of ordinary Englishmen that serve to render any forecast of the result of the pending elections more than usually doubtful.

There is one unpleasant characteristic of the present General Election. The candidates on both sides are men of an infinitely lower order, both as regards social position and personal character, than those whom it has been the custom of the constituencies to choose as their representatives. The degradation of the constituencies is being speedily followed by the degradation of the House of Commons. In England and Scotland the Irish level has not yet been attained, but it is being rapidly approached, and in Wales it has been almost reached. How long the House of Commons will retain its authority after it has forfeited its old claims to respect, remains to be seen. It is a striking fact that some eighty or ninety of the Conservatives who sat in the last Parliament are not seeking re-election, and those who attempt to replace them have certainly not equal titles to public confidence. On the Radical side it is also to be remarked that the new candidates are, as a rule, distinctly inferior to the old members in their political qualifications. The House of Commons is rapidly developing into a body similar to the American Congress, which, whatever may be said of it, cannot be regarded as representing the education, the culture, or the intelligence of the community.

The widest differences of opinion continue to exist or to be professed as to the result of the electoral struggle. The probabilities still are as they were two or three months ago, that the Radical party will secure a majority of some eighty to one hundred votes in the new House of Commons. The Unionist leaders are wise who in their speeches and manifestoes represent that the Home Rule question is the only one that is really at stake. If they could convey that conviction to the electorate there is no doubt as to what the verdict of the country would be. But there is clearly an absolute failure to excite amongst the Conservative classes the enthusiasm which swept all before it in 1886. It is impossible for men of strong Conservative convictions to bestir themselves on behalf of a cause, which, if it triumphs, will mean that a fresh impulse is to be given to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S policy, and fresh opportunities afforded him for giving effect to the doctrines of ransom which Lord SALISBURY has apparently accepted.

If Mr. GLADSTONE does return to office no one probably anticipates that he will remain long in power. Whether he brings in a Home Rule Bill, or whether he seeks to elude a dangerous necessity, he will equally be face to face with difficulties that will bring about a speedy catastrophe. It is only in the event of his obtaining a majority sufficiently large to dispense with reliance on the Irish vote that he will find himself in a condition of comparative security. But even then his chances of holding his own for any length of time against the forces that he would find opposed to him would be exceedingly small. The General Election of this year, is likely to be only the prelude to a fresh appeal to the constituencies in the coming year when the issues will be more sharply marked, and the results of a more definite character.

THE TORY ELECTORS.

The responsibility resting upon the electors of the United Kingdom at the present moment is one of perhaps unique gravity. It would be difficult to recall any juncture in our national history that has been fraught with more momentous issues. Comparatively few, probably, of those who are about to exercise the franchise have realised the peculiar difficulties which, in the present position of affairs, surround the conscientious discharge of that duty. But intelligent Conservatives—men who think for themselves, instead of getting their thinking done for them—will, we think, agree with us in the opinion that, in the contest now in progress, they are called upon to exercise in a degree far greater than ordinary, their own individual judgment and discretion. At no period has it been the habit of the Conservatives to accept a cut-and-dried policy from any leader, however eminent. The species of idolatry that consists in setting up some one man as an infallible guide to be blindly followed and implicitly obeyed has never commended itself to the Conservative mind. Tory loyalty, as we understand it, is a loyalty primarily to principles. Of loyalty to party, except so far as party is identified with those principles, we know nothing and wish to know nothing. We have always maintained that Conservatives owe allegiance to their party only so long as, and no longer than, the party itself is true to the principles which it professedly exists to uphold. When the Conservative party, as represented by its chosen leaders, deserts Tory principles, the tie which binds loyal Conservatives to their party is broken, and they are compelled to act on their individual responsibility, and in accordance with their individual judgment.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the bearing of these observations on the existing political situation. For years past we of this Journal have never ceased to enforce, to the best of our ability, the considerations which we now once more venture to urge upon all true and loyal men. Our appeal is to those members of the Tory party who are not prepared, at the dictation of their Leaders, to surrender their old creed and their old policy in favour of the new-fangled ideas and time-serving expedients adopted by those Leaders. The Unionist Government has been in power for six years. What are the grounds upon which it now appeals to the country for a renewal of its lease of power? It asks the electors to judge of its intentions in the future by its performances in the past. Now we unhesitatingly admit that there is much in those performances which entitles the present Ministry to our lasting gratitude. Lord SALISBURY'S conduct of Foreign Affairs, Mr. BALFOUR'S Irish Administration (speaking of it as a whole, and quite apart from his Irish legislation), and the energetic and efficient measures adopted for the National Defence, are among the brighter features of the career of the Unionist Government. But the "performances" of the Unionist Ministry during the last six years include—as they insist on reminding us—far more than this. The term covers a series of legislative achievements which, beyond all doubt or question, constitute a flagrant violation of Tory principles. It is the literal truth that Lord SALISBURY'S Administration has proved itself the most Advanced Radical Government, without any exception, that has ever held office in England. And now they invite the electors to support them in the future on the strength of what they have already done in the past. What does that mean? In plain language it means this:—"Keep us in office, and we promise you "another six years of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBER-"LAIN'S supremacy." That very able, very determined, and thoroughly consistent Radical politician loses no opportunity of resting the present Government's claim to support on this very ground. The one great argument with which he steadily plies his Radical audiences is the excellent Radical work which this Government has done while it has held office, and the utter impossibility of any other Government being able to accomplish so much in the direction of Radical wishes in the future. "Return Mr. "GLADSTONE to power," argues Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, "and good-bye to all hopes of passing "the Revolutionary measures on which you "have set your hearts. Keep Lord SALISBURY "in office, and you may confidently rely upon "the early realisation of your hopes."

Our readers know perfectly well that we are not over-stating the state in the slightest degree. Under such circumstances as these, what is the duty of the loyal Tory voter at the coming Election? Is he to vote for the party which has accepted the alliance of murderers and malefactors, to help in breaking up the Empire and in stirring up a civil war in Ireland? Or is he to help in maintaining in office a party pledged to destroy the whole social fabric by means of that ultra-Revolutionary programme of which Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is the leading exponent and representative? There can be but one reply to any similar question. The loyal Tory elector will examine with all due care the claims of any so-called Conservative candidate who may solicit his vote. He will refuse his support to any aspirant to Parliamentary honours who can bring forward no

better claim than his adoption of the title "Conservative." We urge upon our friends everywhere that they should give their votes, if at all, only to those Tory candidates who will undertake, first and foremost, to support the Church, her institutions, her rights, and her laws, who will abjure all sympathy with or complicity in the predatory Socialistic schemes in which so many false Conservatives are entangled; and who will undertake to oppose all Jacobin measures by whomsoever proposed. To sum up—the elector who is true to Tory principles, and seeks to promote them in the most effective way, will reject every temptation to compromise them. He will vote for a loyal Tory candidate whenever there is one to vote for. When there is no candidate worthy of his whole confidence, his clear and obvious duty is to abstain from voting at all.

The genuine Tory party may be without leaders and without organisation. But, unless we are greatly mistaken, it is stronger in the country than either its friends suspect or its enemies hope that it is. Let the advice which we have ventured to offer be generally followed, and we anticipate that the result will afford a striking and salutary warning in quarters where it is certainly not unneeded.

"EPISCOPALIANISM."

Dr. Sinclair, the Archdeacon of London, has again brought forward publicly the thesis that episcopacy is good for the well-being of the Church, but not necessary to its existence; in other words that it is not of the *esse* but only of the *bene esse* of the Church of Christ. It ought not to be difficult to show that this contention, when pushed to the result that the dissenting sects should be recognised as imperfectly organised members of the Christian Body, rests upon a confusion of thought. This confusion, indeed, is often shared by those who hold the traditional doctrine about the necessity of episcopacy. Deeming themselves bound to maintain the absolutely essential character of a *threefold ministry*, and of a certain form of *Church government*, they are at an obvious disadvantage in the controversy. What is essential cannot be dispensed with even for an hour. But it is easy to imagine exceptional circumstances in which a true portion of the Church has temporarily existed without all the three orders, or under a non-monarchical *regimen*.

A part of the Church, for instance, might for some reason or another lack the diaconate for a time. The Church of England has a diaconate in little more than name. The Apostolic Church had not deacons till some time after Pentecost. Suppose the Dissenting bodies were without any flaw but this. Would the Church excommunicate and ignore them on the simple ground that they had not the threefold ministry?

Nor is even the priesthood essential as a separate order. The sacerdotal powers might conceivably be conferred *with* the Episcopal office, instead of in two ordinations, and every priest be a bishop. Or suppose a shipload of prelates, returning from a Lambeth Conference, wrecked on a lonely island, they might evangelise and minister to the natives for years, with no presbyterate or diaconate to help them.

In such a case, moreover, the "form of Church government" would not be monarchical but through a board of equals. It is quite conceivable that, before the first age saw the Church thoroughly organised, some portions of it should be administered by colleges of presbyter-bishops.

It is specious to assert that the Church is only divided from the sects and from the foreign Protestant bodies by a question of "Church government." It must certainly seem harsh to "unchurch" and refuse the hand of fellowship to portions of the Church of Christ on the ground that they are governed on a somewhat different model from that which we hold to be most primitive and most advantageous. That this is not the real question at issue is shown by the fact that the Church accords no more recognition to the "Episcopal Methodists" than to any other sect. If Calvin's and Luther's disciples were to adopt an episcopal form of ecclesiastical polity, or if the Scottish Presbyterians were to appoint certain of their ministers to a position of authority over the rest, the Church would be glad that they had returned to ancient models, but would not be a bit more disposed to enter into communion with them than at present.

It is perfectly true that Hooker and his contemporaries conceived the important question to be one of Church polity. But Hooker, who has been called the father of Whiggery (though, indeed, Dr. Johnson put the origin of Whiggery a good deal further back), took a view of the constitution of the Church which every High Churchman rejects. His view that authority proceeds from the Christian people was developed by Locke and the Whigs into the political doctrine that all government proceeds from the consent of the governed. Hooker held that the ministerial commission and pastoral authority are derived *upwards* from the people of Christ who may, if they see fit, for good cause, vary the laws of the Church and the form of Church government. While, therefore, deploring the necessity which has caused the foreign Protestants to abandon the "historic episcopate," he did not consider that abandonment a reason for unchurching the organisations they had set up.

The Church of England, however, soon returned to the traditional and Catholic standpoint. Dr. Sinclair will never convince Churchmen that his contention is right until he has grasped and attacked the Catholic doctrine of the *Apostolical* Church, in other words, the doctrine that authority exists by devolution from above and not by representation from below. The commission which the ambassadors for Christ hold, and the authority which the rulers of the Church exercise, is strictly *Apostolic*, not representative. The Church Association lately contended that this is not so; because, when our Lord said, "As the Father hath sent Me, even so send I you," the verb in the former part of the sentence is "Apostello," in the latter part "pempo." But "Apostello" is used again and again of the ministerial commission given by Christ (*e.g.*, John xvii. 18), and the name "Apostle" was, we are expressly told, given by our Lord to the Twelve. As He was the Father's Apostle, so those whom He should send were to be His Apostles. To receive or reject them is to receive or reject Him. The Apostles certainly did not derive their authority from the Christian democracy. Nor is there any evidence that after them the transmission of authority was to cease, and the people to become the depositary of authority. The people nominate the seven, but the Apostles appoint them (Acts vi. 3, 6). Timothy and Titus, ordained and placed in authority by St. Paul, ordain others. However, we are not concerned to prove the point, nor even to show that an "apostolic ministry" means not merely one modelled on a primitive pattern, but one which is continued by *apostling*. The fact remains that the issue between Liberal theology, represented by the Archdeacon of London, and the Catholic standpoint is just this: Are the Christian people the depositary of authority to govern and minister, or is Christ's commission given by successive transmission through a special order of men? It is plain that the ministers of the denominations have been commissioned, mediately or immediately, by "two or three," or some larger number meeting together and appointing them, the shepherds appointed by the sheep, the ambassadors by those to whom they are sent, the rulers by those whom they are to govern. Whether this was first done yesterday or three centuries since makes no difference. A stream can rise no higher than its source; a chain is no better for having many links if it be not fastened at the top.

Here, then, is a plain issue. Puritanism holds that with the people of Christ, the body of believers, (seeing that each member of it has an unction from on high and is both king and priest) is lodged the ultimate authority, under Christ, to legislate and send. If Dr. Sinclair agrees with this view he is right in defending it. But he has to convince his fellow-Churchmen that it is a scriptural and true theory. He has to show that it does not change Christ's kingdom into a democracy, or at least a democratic Cæsarism. His object is not to be gained by arguments, *ad populum*, or (to speak frankly) *ad captandum*; by language likely to obtain the applause of the shallow newspaper and the worldling, but unconvincing to those who are striving to maintain the supernatural and authoritative character of the ministry which Christ "gave" (Eph. iv. 11) and not man. He has to show that the organisation and ministry of the sects are not built upon a humanly invented and unscriptural foundation. He has to answer the question, who gave these men their outward call and commission, who *sent* them into God's vineyard? Or to put the question another way, Does the Venerable Archdeacon believe that it is not absolutely essential that he who ministers and sends others to minister for Christ shall have been ordained thereto by one (or more) of those who have received authority themselves to minister and send. Can a human being confer an office and authority which he has not received himself? But, now, every dissenting ministry has originated in this way. Or if the Archdeacon were to reply that transmission by devolution is the rule, but that in great need and emergency the people may ordain their own pastors, he must then say whether, supposing this to be so, the ministries of the existing dissenting communities had such a justifiable origin.

It is plain, then, that the question is not one about differing forms of Church government and organisation, but about the source of the pastoral commission. The apostolical succession is a vital principle, based on Holy Scripture, Church tradition, and the idea of supernatural religion. The threefold ministry and prelatic government on the monarchical pattern, on the other hand, are of apostolical appointment, like the Lord's Day and many other institutions in the "Kingdom of God," about which, doubtless, the Lord was speaking "to the Apostles whom He had chosen" (Acts i. 2, 3) before He ascended to the Father. But a portion of the Church might conceivably exist for a time with two orders (Bishops and priests) or one (Bishops) only, and might be governed by several Bishops exercising their authority in common, *i.e.*, oligarchically rather than monarchically.

When it is said that succession and transmission are the only things absolutely essential, such a doctrine lends no colour to Presbyterianism. A man can transmit no powers which he has not himself received. But the modern Presbyterian traces (at best) through the mediæval priest, who in being ordained received no authority to ordain others. It is not enough that a man shall have authority to minister the Word and Sacraments. This gives him no right to ordain others. "Those we ought to judge lawfully called and sent which be chosen and called to this work by men who have public authority given them in the congregation to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard" (Article XXIII.). Suppose that there were in some parts of the primitive Church for a short time men called "presbyters" who had been given authority to rule and to ordain. Yet it does not follow that because a man is in modern times called a "presbyter" and traces some sort of succession through the mediæval "priest" (that name being etymologically the same as "presbyter") that he holds the office of the supposed "ruling elder" or presbyter-bishop of the Apostolic age. It is a question of things, not names. What the Presbyterian has to show is that the *second order* of the Ministry, without having received formal commission from the Apostles to govern and ordain, did govern and ordain. If they did not, how could John Wesley *(e.g.)* do so?

Archdeacon Sinclair's strongest argument is that certain seventeenth-century High Churchmen went some way towards recognising the ministrations of the Continental protestants. Certainly, at a time when Rome was still the common foe, there was every motive of interest and sympathy to cause English Churchmen to stretch principles to the furthest so as not absolutely to unchurch the foreign reformers. Men's minds, moreover, were still filled with the idea that the question which divided Christians was the form of ecclesiastical polity. Lucidity and logic have never been reckoned marked characteristics of the English intellect. But because the question of the validity of orders was obscured in that age by the question of the form, rather than the source, of Church government, Churchmen of a later time are not forbidden to raise the more vital issue, with *whom* is lodged the power of ruling and sending? It is because the Church has, as far back as we can trace, rejected the democratic theory, that she "unchurches" (not individuals but) organisations based on the principle that the general body of the Christian people is the divinely appointed source of all authority.

The Archdeacon of London, finally, overlooks the difference between a branch of the Church which might have lost the Apostolical succession and sects composed of individuals who have broken away from the Communion and authority of their legitimate fathers in God. If these denominations were to elevate certain persons to be superintendents and bear rule among them, even supposing these chief pastors to obtain real Episcopal consecration, the attitude of schism and revolt against lawful authority would still remain. A certain amount of excuse could be

made for Continental separatists. But—whatever may be alleged as to occasional unwisdom in the dealing of the rulers of the Church with *embryo* Dissent — Archdeacon Sinclair will hardly deny that the various revolts against the Church of England have been particularly wanton It must also be remembered that a large number of our separatists are not hereditary dissenters, but have, after, it may be, confirmation and Communion, deliberately abandoned their Mother Church. It need not be added that the gulf is greatly widened by the serious errors and defects of doctrine into which the sects seem sinking deeper and deeper. It is true that they have abandoned many of the old objections to the Church. But this only shows how needless the original separation was, and how right the Church was not to yield the points objected to.

The question, then, which divides Church and Dissent is incorrectly and invidiously stated to turn on the form or pattern of Church polity. Nor is the controversy helped by unscriptural references to a supposed "invisible Church," a term which seems to imply that membership of the visible and historic Catholic Church is not membership (either faithful or unfaithful) of the Mystical Body of the Lord, and which sets up an unphilosophical and untheological distinction between life and organism. The sacred cause of reconciliation and reunion will not be brought about by any ignoring of the importance of the points of difference between the Church and those who have gone out from her fold, but by faithful teaching of the whole Gospel of Jesus Christ, having in view the conversion of individual hearts rather than the comprehension of corporate denominations on a basis of hollow conformity. D. M.

Reviews.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.*

The question of Imperial Federation is not, on the face of it, a party one, and, with the memory of the good service to its cause which Lord Rosebery is rendering, we should be unwilling to claim it as a purely Conservative movement. But at the same time it must be admitted that while all Liberal tradition is in favour of getting rid of the Colonies as a useless incumbrance, all Conservative tradition is in favour of binding them yet more closely to the mother country. Twenty-five years ago, when Liberalism was in the ascendant, the majority appeared to have made up their minds definitely that separation was the only possible and desirable solution of the great colonial problem; but from that day to this the policy of separation, as the inevitable theoretical outcome of national evolution, has been gradually dying away. A truer view of the Imperial theory has been winning its way amongst us, and it is one of the late Lord Beaconsfield's most undisputable claims upon our grateful remembrance that he realised better than other statesmen that truer view. We are by no means to be ranked among his unquestioning and his indiscriminating admirers, and some of the measures which, though he may not have been primarily responsible for them, he helped to carry out, have left their evil impress upon English politics to the present day. But his strong Imperialist feeling covers a multitude of sins, and his patriotism as well as his astuteness led to his adoption of that feeling as a most important element in his policy. So that, as matters at present stand, it is difficult to believe—putting Lord Rosebery out of the question—how any advocate of Imperial Federation can hesitate between the conflicting claims of the party of Lord Salisbury and of the party of Mr. Gladstone. This is an important factor in the present contest, and though the narrow parochialism which characterises the ideal nineteenth-century mind may not be without its weight during that contest, we cannot but hope that the sounder view of the true theory of Empire, so eloquently brought forward by Lord Tennyson in his final dedication of *The Idylls of the King*, will yet find acceptance among those who love their country better than their party.

It is therefore by no means without appropriate significance that the valuable work of Mr. Parkin on *Imperial Federation* should have made its appearacce on the eve of the General Election. It forms a most useful contribution to the study of a subject of ever-increasing importance, and may, it is to be hoped, be regarded as likely to correct some of that ignorance which, as the author well observes, is "the most probable "dissolvent of the Empire," and it may carry conviction to the minds of those who have not yet realised the truth, so well expressed by one of the most distinguished thinkers of the United States, that "the citizen of the British Empire "who is not an enthusiast on the question of "Imperial Federation is a Philistine of the very "first magnitude."

The author's object in writing the book, which he has written "in accordance with the request "of very many persons who feel a keen interest "in the problem of national unity," with which it deals, has been to put together, in a compact and readable form, the facts and arguments on which rests his profound conviction that "the "completion of a closer and permanent political "unity between the British communities scat-"tered throughout the world should be a first aim "of national statesmanship, and might become, "if its advantages were clearly understood, a "supreme object of popular desire." He supports the truth of this view by considering the question alike from the side of the mother country and from that of her colonies, showing how it is to the advantage of both that they should remain united, and discussing the difficulty so often raised—the only difficulty, indeed, which stands really in the way—that the problem of further unification on a mutually satisfactory basis is one which transcends the resources of British statesmanship. Judging from recent years we may not, perhaps, be inclined to rate those resources very highly, and there is not much in the work of the present Government to lead us to look forward with any confident hope to a thoroughly statesmanlike solution of the difficulties of Imperial Federation. But the memory of Majuba Hill and of other achievements of Mr. Gladstone's Government still less disposes us to look forward hopefully to any happier solution at the hands of the present Opposition, and we must confess that the problem is far more likely to be solved satisfactorily by the government of Lord Salisbury than by that of Mr. Gladstone. Those who, either on one side or the other—and we cannot forget that Lord Rosebery is a follower of the Grand Old Man, to whom we may look more hopefully than to his other colleagues for a just view of the question—are desirous of approaching that question with a *bonâ fide* view of solving its difficulties and doing the best, both for mother country and for colonies in the spirit of the old days, when—

> None were for a party,
> And all were for the State,

will find much useful material collected in the little volume now under notice.

The writer's first chapter is devoted to the general subject of Federation, and in it he controverts the opinion of the late Professor Freeman, who unduly disparaged the influence of "sentiment" in keeping the mother country and the colonies together, while at the same time admitting an ignorance of "all things bearing "on commerce, manufacture, and agriculture," which goes far to explain how he was led to suppose that Federation was a mere matter of sentiment. In the same chapter Mr. Parkin has some very pertinent observations on the subject of the difficulties which are supposed to prevent British unity from coming within the range of practical politics. He shows how the very same kind of geographical difficulties which are now presented as a lion in the way of Imperial Federation were put forward as no less insuperable when the task of framing a Federal Constitution for the United States had to be dealt with. Steam has done much to reduce those difficulties, and steam also has rendered Federation more necessary for the defence of the Empire and of the common interests of its component parts. Some memorable words used not long since by Lord Salisbury, when he said "the striking distance of a ship-of-war is now on "an average two thousand miles," are employed by Mr. Parkin as a text, and on them he bases an important argument for Imperial Federation, if merely for the purpose of supplying naval bases and coaling-stations sufficient for the maintenance of an adequate naval strength to ensure the command of the seas. How important that command is, not only for the mother country, but for the various colonies whose trade would be ruined were that command to pass away from the British Empire, is well pointed out by him, and he supplies not merely statistical but other arguments in support of his view.

On this head of his subject he makes good use of Sir Charles Dilke's *Problems of Greater Britain*, and of the work on *Imperial Defences*, published by the same writer in conjunction with Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, showing that mere alliance, temporary and easily revocable, would be no sufficient substitute for the "understand-"ing for mutual support," which the Federationists wish to see arrived at between the mother country and the colonies. He also points out how immediately behind the military problem is the political problem, and how Imperial Defence is closely connected with Imperial Federation.

Following on these general chapters are special chapters treating of every colony in turn, commencing with the Dominion of Canada, which as the most complete present example of Colonial federation and the most fitted, at present, for Imperial Federation, naturally demands the most careful consideration on the part of any writer dealing with the latter subject. He strongly combats Mr. Goldwin Smith's view so ably and plausibly put forward in his great work on the subject, which represents more effectively than any other work with which we are acquainted, the unpatriotic and, if we may coin the word, the unimperial side of the question. That geographical and commercial tendencies in favour of the absorption of Canada into the States are strong he does not deny—but even as to these there are two sides of the question, and the survey of weak points of the geographical argument in favour of annexation, and the strong points of the commercial argument in favour of the British connection, as here presented, are well worth attention—but he insists "that "the bias of national life and loyalty to the "spiritual forces which gave a people birth are "stronger still. A sensitive regard for public "honour is infinitely stronger."

Even the difficulty as to French Canada does not seem to Mr. Parkin to be an insuperable one, and his reasoning on this subject is full of interest. He dwells upon the opposition of feeling between the French Canadian community, "devout, moral, and Conservative," and the typical French Republican, who would be curiously out of place in such a community, and he shows that for the former the steadiness given by the British connection to their public life and the security afforded by it to their religious life are valued to an extent which the latter would find it difficult to realise. So any analogy drawn from the sympathy of the European Frenchman with the United States fails in the case of the Canadian Frenchman; and there is reason to believe that, in the event of an aggression on the part of the States, he would be found once again as he has been found before fighting on the side of Canada, even though that side be the side of England also.

The various other widespread colonies and dependencies of England and in especial her Indian Empire are also treated of in different chapters, but most attention is given to Canada, partly on the ground that the case for separation has been so powerfully argued in reference to the Dominion by Mr. Goldwin Smith. Much of the present book, indeed, is devoted to a refutation of the fallacies so eloquently and plausibly urged by that gifted man of letters not only as regards Canada, but as regards Imperial Federation in general. As a specimen of the writer's method of treatment we may quote in conclusion the following passage from his book dealing with the wider question:—

> Let us not fail, however, to recognise that Mr. Smith does dimly see and admit the conditions under which Britain holds her maritime power. "Safe coaling stations and harbours of refuge, rather than territorial dependencies, are apparently what the great exporting country and the mistress of the carrying trade now wants." The admission that British naval power rests upon safe coaling stations and harbours of refuge is fundamental. But the most superficial study of the facts or even a glance at the map makes it plain that in the Empire the command of these positions is inseparably connected with territorial possession. Britain cannot turn away her great colonies to work out an independant destiny while at the same time she retains in each the best points in naval and military vantage for the creation of a series of Gibraltars such as Mr. Smith apparently has in his mind. Sir Charles Dilke has clearly pointed out that while we cannot possibly with any regard to commercial security give up the military station which we hold at the extremity of Africa, on the other hand we cannot retain it permanently without the friendship of the colonists and a maintenance of national control over the surrounding country. Still more true is this of Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Let Mr. Smith try to arrange a plan by which Australia, South Africa, and Canada will accept independence with its national responsibilities and at the same time hand over to England their "safe coaling stations and harbours of refuge" which he himself admits are the very conditions of her existence, and he will find himself face to face with a problem much more difficult than any which he propounds to Imperial Federation when he demands of them a plan.

* *Imperial Federation. The Problem of National Unity.* By George R. Parkin, M.A.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1892.

"Surely," says Mr. Smith, "the appearance of a world-wide power, grasping all the waterways and all the points of maritime vantage, instead of propagating peace, would, like an alarm gun, call the nations to battle." To this it must straightway be answered that the case is one in which as things stand no "grasping" is required. What British people need for their great national purposes they hold already. Their possessions have been won in a long course of national development and are held in most cases under the solemn confirmation of ancient or modern treaty, or at least by the tacit consent of all the nations. No title-deeds in the world are more secure according to any recognised code of international relation. Nor is her moral right to consolidate her position less strong or more likely to be questioned. Self-defence is a primary instinct and admitted necessity of nature—recognised as such by communities as well as individuals. "In strengthening her navy, England is pursuing a policy in the strict sense defensive. We threaten nobody. We cherish no ambitious design. It is more and more the wise policy of England to keep out of engagements in matters with which neither we of the mother-country nor our sons in the colonies have any concern. The external policy of England is directed to one object, which is to secure from attack the highway of the sea." To different nations the problem of self-defence comes in different forms. France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, find vast military organisation the necessary condition of safe national existence. To none of them would exclusion from commerce with the rest of the world be fatal: their own resources can, in emergency, supply their wants. Resistance to a flood of hostile invasion they must be prepared to make at any moment, and to this the public thought is mainly directed. No one questions their right to equip themselves for this resistance, however much the necessity may be deplored.

The United States, again, have been hitherto comparatively independent of external commerce. Even the carrying trade has been allowed to slip chiefly into foreign hands. Continental isolation and vast population give a sufficient range for national industry and sufficient security from hostile invasion. They enable the people to turn their attention mainly to internal development and the complex or even threatening problems involved in the assimilation and elevation of the confluent races which are taking possession of the soil. Very different is the position of British people. To them, whether at home or abroad, the steady flow of commerce is as the flow of blood through the veins; the safety of the waterways is practically a question of life or death. The very fact that Britain is not compelled to be a great military power, in the sense that European nations are military powers, adds millions to her armies of industry, increases indefinitely her producing forces and so makes more imperative the necessity for absolutely safe commercial intercourse. Britain, as the result of natural growth, now possesses the unquestionable right and the manifest opportunity, without a single stroke of aggression, to organise a naval power adequate to the protection of the chief waterways of the world, and of the enormous commerce which the industry of her people has created thereon. To any combination thus planned to guard the very life of the nation, what just or reasonable objection can be made? To any objection not just or reasonable what answer must English people make? For a race of traders scattered over all quarters of the globe, peace is a supreme interest, and peace, as the world is now constituted, can only rest on organised power. For the first time in history we see a nation which unites under its flag all the comprehensiveness of a world-wide Empire and a wonderful relative compactness secured by that practical contraction of our planet which has taken place under the combined influences of steam and electricity. No other nation ever has had—it is well nigh impossible to believe that any other nation ever will have—so commanding a position for exercising the functions of what I have called an oceanic Empire, interested in developing and able to protect the commerce of the world. Such an Empire is probably the best guarantee of permanent peace the world has ever had or is likely to have this side of the millennium. Who shall question our right and duty to organise it for the great ends manifestly within our reach?

SHORT NOTICES.

Hogan, M.P., and *A First Family of Tasajara*, are the latest, and by no means the least welcome additions to Messrs. Mac-mil'an's series of three and sixpenny novels. It is probable that most of our readers are already familiar with each of these admirable specimens of the novelist's skill, but those who are not so will do well to take the opportunity thus afforded of making acquaintance with a couple of very clever and amusing books, each of which is a good specimen of the novelist's characteristic merits.

Another reprint from the same firm, *Deutsche Lyrik*, gives us in a new and cheaper form the admirable selection of German Lyrics made by Doctor Bucheim for the *Golden Treasury* series. This is so well established a favourite that we need do no more than mention the fact of its appearance. When the series of which it forms part was first published, it seemed difficult to believe that anything so good could be published so cheaply, but the present reissue is even cheaper, while, despite the smaller type employed, the little volumes have lost none of their dainty and attractive appearance. As far as we are aware, there is no other selection published in England which covers the same ground, and this version of it at a lower price is a welcome boon to English students of German poetry.

We ought to have included among the new novelettes noticed by us a fortnight ago *Through Deep Waters*, by B. Walsh (Trischler and Co.). The title has, if we mistake not, been adopted before in a book dealing with the French Revolution, which possessed more literary merit than that now under notice. For we cannot give Miss Walsh's work any very high praise, and it has about it more of the character of the shilling thriller than of anything else. A mysterious murder, a hero wrongly suspected, a marriage contracted on the erroneous assumption of the death of a former wife, are well-worn and familiar materials, and though she has made clever use of them so that her novelette is by no means devoid of interest, there is nothing special about it to distinguish it from its numerous predecessors in the same line. There is, of course, an *ingénue* who falls in love with the hero's friend, and thus supplies an underplot, but in the present instance the *ingénue* in question is rather too rapid in the bestowal of her affections upon the friend in question. However, fortunately for her, he is well worthy of those affections, and in the end all turns out well both for hero and friend.

The volume of *Curiosities of Christian History* (Methuen and Co.) which Mr. Clarke James has compiled is a very creditable piece of book-making, and contains a great deal of quaint and curious matter, collected, as the author says in his preface, "from many histories, annals, "chronicles, and biographies," and affording some "particulars of the interesting persons, "episodes, and events from the Christian's point "of view during the first fourteen centuries "after Christ." It must be confessed that the compiler does not always confine himself within the limits of time thus indicated, especially in the chapter devoted to sacred painters and composers, the greater part of which deals with a subsequent period, descending even so far down in the centuries as the time of Handel. Nor is it only in that portion of his book that he transcends his prescribed limits, for we find Joan of Arc, Savonarola, Charles V., St. Peter of Alcantara, St. Theresa, and many others who certainly did not live during the first fourteen centuries after Christ treated of in his pages. But the bulk of his volume is concerned with subjects within his prescribed limits, and though there is probably little in it which will be new to students of ecclesiastical history, he has certainly done a good work in thus bringing together for the benefit of the general reader much matter of interest not readily accessible to him. Wherever we dip into his pages we find something worth dipping into, and though by no means a work of profound learning or of elaborate research, it certainly well serves its purpose as a popular *resumé* of much that is well worth gathering together.

ARTS AND LETTERS.

Under the will of the late Earl of Dudley, his celebrated collection of pictures was sold by auction on Saturday. Among the principal lots were the following:—"View in Holland," by Hobbema and A. van de Welde, 9,600gs., Agnew; "Travellers passing through a Wood," by Hobbema, 2,300gs., Martin Colnaghi; "The Enamoured Cavalier," by Mieris, 3,400gs., Vokins; "Interior of a Kitchen," A. Ostade, 2,500gs., Agnew; "St. John preaching in the Wilderness," Rembrandt, 2,500gs., P. Colnaghi; "The Ruin," Jacob Ruysdael, 1,400gs., Lesser; "Halt of a Sporting Party," Wouvermans, £3,500, C. Wertheimer; "Panel from a Triptych," attributed to J. van Eyck, 3,400gs., Vokins; "La Vieja," Murillo, 1,800gs., M. Castagni; "Virgin and Child," Fra Angelico, 850gs., Seidelmeyer; "Madonna," with a landscape background, Giovanni Bellini, 1,100gs., Agnew; a fine example of Canalletti, 1,950gs., and "A View on the Grand Canal," by the same, 2,100gs., M. Castagni; "Virgin and Child, with St. John," Lorenzo di Credi, 2,400gs., Vokins; "Virgin and Child," Carlo Crivelli, 7,000gs., Murray; "La Simonetta," Filippino Lippi, 1,600gs., M. Nattali; "The Crucifixion," Raffaelle, 10,600gs., Dr. Richter; "La Vierge de Novar," Raffaelle, 3,050gs., J. Reid; and "Mother and Child," Titian, 2,400gs., Mond. The total sum realised by the sale was £101,320.

A committee has been formed at Halle with the object of providing the necessary funds for the purchase and future preservation, as a national memorial, of the house in which George Frederick Handel first saw the light.

An International Dramatic and Musical Exhibition, similar to that now taking place at Vienna, is being planned at Milan, preliminary steps having already been taken with a view to its realisation either next year or the year following.

According to Italian journals, Signor Mascagni has undertaken to write a Cantata to be performed in connection with the inauguration, next month, of the statue erected to the late King Victor Emmanuel, at Leghorn.

The Governors of the People's Palace Technical Schools at Mile-end are getting together another collection of pictures by distinguished artists to be exhibited in the Queen's Hall and ante-rooms, from August 13th to September 10th. We are informed that at the similar exhibition held there last year nearly 61,000 persons (principally of the working classes) visited the collection, including 15,000 free admissions by tickets, which were distributed by the local clergy and ministers of all denominations among poor persons of the East-end.

Professor Salinas, curator of the Palermo Museum, and director of excavations throughout Sicily, has been conducting operations during the past two months on the Acropolis of Selinus, where the famous archaic metopes (now in the museum at Palermo) were found by two English architects in 1823. After much laborious tracing of the lines of gateway, galleries, etc., Professor Salinas was fortunate enough to discover three new metopes built into the wall of the acropolis. Though of a similar style to the well-known ones, they are much sma er in size, and cannot have belonged to the same temple. The relief on one of them is so mutilated that little can be said except that it represents Hercules subduing the bull; the others bear figures of Europa and the bull, and of a winged sphinx. The designs recall the reverses on certain old coins of Crete.

The Louvre has recently obtained two important works—a fine landscape by Corot, showing Castel-Gandolfo, near Rome, with the town and lake in the middle distance, and the Alban hills closing the prospect; and a bronze equestrian statuette of the Italian Renaissance, which has been recognised as the portrait of Gainfranceso II., Gonzaga, Lord of Mantua.

There has been discovered in a bog in Jutland, Denmark, a curious and apparently unique Celtic vase formed of silver plaques fastened together and ornamented with reliefs in *repousse* still bearing traces of gilding. The vessel when put together will be perfect save the handles, which are still wanting. In conformity with Danish law, it has been appropriated by the Government for the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen. The workmen who discovered the dispersed fragments of the treasure have, however, received a gratuity equivalent to the money value of the silver, with a certain small percentage in excess. The exact date of this precious example of Northern silversmith's work has not yet been established.

The returns of the Education Department, just issued, give the following statistics with regard to the teaching of music in Elementary schools in England and Wales:—

I. Number of Children taught by Note or by Ear.

Year.	Taught by Note.	Taught by Ear.
1884	1,282,586	1,997,572
1890	2,515,545	1,219,357
1891	2,686,138	1,080,513

II. Amount of Grants for Music.

	Paid for Note singing at 1s.	Paid for Ear singing at 6d.	Total.
1884	£64,129	£49,939	£114,068
1890	£125,777	£30,484	£156,261
1891	£134,307	£27,013	£161,320

A society is being formed having for its object the cult and furtherance of autograph and MS. collecting.

Mr. Irving and Miss Terry have arranged for a tour through the principal cities of America in the autumn of next year.

Three volumes of essays by the late Professor Freeman, on archæological and historical subjects, will be published shortly. The volumes will be edited by Mrs. A. J. Evans, his daughter.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's *Ivanhoe* is announced as one of the forthcoming novelties at the Berlin Opera House.

Sir John Millais, R.A., commenced his career by painting the present signboard of the "George and Dragon," at the village of Hayes, in Kent.

A fine portrait of the Dean of Wells, by Herkomer, has been hung in the Art Museum at Rugby, of which school Dr. Jex Blake was headmaster for many years, resigning that office when the late Bishop Philpott presented him to the valuable living of Alvechurch, Worcestershire.

Correspondence.

A WARNING.

Sir,—Mr. Herbert Gladstone is reported to have said at Paris, on the 26th inst., "Lord Salisbury's Covent Garden speech on this subject is the most abominable which ever fell from the lips of a Prime Minister." Lord Salisbury had warned people of what was likely to happen if a certain course were followed. Mr. Bright did the same at St. James's Hall on December 4, 1866:—"Suppose I stood at the foot of Vesuvius or Etna, and, seeing a hamlet or a homestead planted on its slope, I said to the dwellers in that hamlet or a homestead, You see that vapour which ascends from the summit of the mountain, that vapour may become a dense black smoke which will obscure the sky. You see that trickling of lava from the crevices or fissures in the side of the mountain, that trickling of lava may become a river of fire. You hear that muttering in the bowels of the mountain, that muttering may become a bellowing thunder, the voice of a violent convulsion that may shake half a continent. You know that at your feet is the grave of great cities, for which there is no resurrection, as history tells us that dynastics and aristocracies have passed away, and their name has been known no more for ever. If I say this to the dwellers upon the slope of the mountain, and if there comes thereafter a catastrophe which makes the world to shudder, am I responsible for that catastrophe? I did not build the mountain or fill it with explosive materials. I merely warned the men that were in danger."

Yours, &c.,

AN AUDITOR.

MR. GLADSTONE'S INVENTIONS.

Sir,—Mr. Gladstone's statement that Ireland was from 1782 to 1795 especially "attached to Great Britain" and "united in hearts" is so astonishing that I hope it will be noticed at some length by politicians. Mr. Fox (no Tory witness) said in 1797 "from the period of 1782 there have been growing sources of dissatisfaction and discontent in that country, and at this moment Ireland is in a condition at which no man can look without alarm."

In the years closely following 1782, Wolfe Tone, who himself (see his Autobiography) said that the object he had in view was "to subvert the tyranny of our execrable Government, to break the connection with England, and to assert the independendence of my country," was busily working hostile organisations, in conjunction with Emmet, Napper Tandy, and other associates, and his efforts resulted in the landing of the French at Killala and much bloodshed. So much for Ireland's attachment to a union of hearts with England in the period from 1782 to 1795.

But Grattan's Parliament never satisfied the Irish aspirations. Grattan himself declared, February 26, 1790, that the then Legislature of Ireland had given them "a City Police Bill, a Press Bill, a Riot Act, great increase of pensions, fourteen new places for members of Parliament, and a most notorious and corrupt sale of peerages."

Let electors listen to the wise words of Sir Robert Peel:—"Ireland never had an independent Parliament, and never can have one consistently with the Sovereignty of the British Crown" (February 25, 1834); and he declared (February 8, 1830): "It is madness to attempt to sever the Union."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SCRUTATOR.

London, June 28.

THE COUNCIL OF E.C.U'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

Sir,—The President and Council of the English Church Union have invited the members of the Union to request candidates at the Election to withhold support from proposals (1) hostile to religious education; (2) for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister; (3) for taking away the Episcopal veto; (4) for "depriving the Church of her property whether in Wales or elsewhere." Also to request candidates to support the repeal, or at least a modification, of the present Divorce Acts.

It will be noticed that the Council of E. C. U. does not include among the proposals which candidates are to be requested not to support that severance of national life from homage to Jesus Christ called disestablishment. If it be replied that there is no immediate danger of this except in Wales; it may be answered that—to regard the casting off by the nation of the ancient British Church from no higher point of view—the legal disjunction of four dioceses from the Province of Canterbury would have more serious practical results than the confiscation of the meagre Welsh tithes.

But I would also draw attention to the concluding advice given by Lord Halifax and the Council. They tell us that "it is most important that no intimation should be made that the questioner's vote will be withheld from the candidate if his replies be unsatisfactory." It is difficult to conceive what then can be the object of putting the questions. A candidate may be turned by the fear of losing a few score of votes; but if that fear is gone he will be very unlikely to refrain from voting with his party because a small section of his supporters *prefer* that he should not do so.

In conclusion, the Council deprecate the idea that they are suggesting "that anyone should oppose a candidate who represents his own political convictions." It is clear that the not suggesting that Church voters should oppose their own party candidate because of his unsound views on religion, is purely one-sided advice. It may be said with certainty that there is not a single instance where, the Conservative proving unsound, there would be the least temptation to vote for the Liberal. Certainly Mr. Gladstone does not come up to the requirements of the Council of E.C.U. He would legalise marriage within the prohibited degrees, secularise Welsh endowments, and lead the party which is bent on establishing ratepayer control over Church schools. Stay! Is there not Sir Walter Phillimore? And was it in deference to a member of their own body that the President and Council issued this emasculated and pointless circular? Sir Walter is the last specimen, I believe, in the political sphere of the Gladstonian-highchurch imposture, now happily exploded.

The truth is that members of the E.C.U. have long disliked the paralysing influence exercised over the usefulness of the Union by the left wing of the Council. The Burials Bill is not the only case in which the "Union" has not been allowed to protest against irreligious legislation, for fear of hurting the feelings of a few friends of Mr. Gladstone. And now we have this impotent "advice," with the string drawn, just when it was most essential that the Church should make her strength felt.

Your very obedient Servant,

A MEMBER OF THE E.C.U.

England has more women workers than any other country in proportion to population; 12 per cent. of the industrial classes are women.

Some historic old orange trees are now placed on the terrace opposite the Royal apartments at Windsor Castle. They come from Hampton Court, where they were brought in the time of William of Orange. Like our own Royal Palaces, the Paris Tuileries and Luxembourg possess some fine ancient orange trees, originally preserved at Versailles, and probably three centuries old. The flowers have just been gathered, according to annual custom, but this year no one offered to buy the crop, the demand having failed altogether of late.

The largest tunnel in the world will be that now to be commenced through the Simplon. According to the final plans adopted it will have a length of 12·6 miles, or 3·1 miles more than the St. Gothard tunnel.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics appearing in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on June 4, 11, 18, and 25.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competition so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic addressed to the ACROSTIC EDITOR of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(JUNE, 1892.)

1. C	ABBAL	A
2. H	ALBER	D
3. I	O	U
4. L	ABIA	L
5. D	AR	T

Solutions have been received from Erica, Etak, Iden, Chameleon, Edith, Two Countesses, E.A.F., Beam, White Hat, and Noryb.

MARCH TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from Sociable and Chelmsford, who remain competing.

APRIL TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from The Griffin, E.V.P., and Boozlewax, who remain competing. Dunston falls out of the competition.

MAY TIES.—Correct solutions have been received from Molly, Robin, and Ancient Briton, who remain competing. Iden falls out of the competition.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(JULY, 1892.)

PROEM.

I'm larger than a cottage and yet most strange to say,
I found myself within one only the other day.

1.

My path through fancy's world is known to wend,
With an umbrella and an unseen friend.

2.

On the top of me the fun
Is to see the rising sun.

3.

Problems has the habit of presenting,
Whose difficulties require much circumventing.

4.

I taught a king in far off Eastern clime
To recognise and execrate his crime.

5.

Great her grief who could not speak,
Waiting for this faithless Greek.

The anniversary festival of the Metropolitan Hospital, situated in Kingsland-road, N.E., was held on Thursday evening at the Hôtel Métropole. Lord Sandhurst, who presided, remarked that the institution had two strong claims to assistance from the public—first, that it was situated in a very poor district; and, secondly, that there being 160 beds, half of them were now vacant for want of funds; added to which it was worked on provident principles. In alluding to the recent Parliamentary inquiry with regard to hospital management, he expressed the opinion that the generous rivalry between the hospitals of London tended to efficiency, adding that no serious complaints had been brought before the Committee, that the hospitals of London had emerged from the inquiry with great honour, but that he was strongly of opinion that some sort of central board was desirable, and that if the public could only be assured that the hospitals were administered properly their funds would be tremendously augmented. The contributions connected with the festival included £1,000 to endow a cot in memory of the late John Carter, and £25 from the chairman, the total being about £2,500.

Mrs. Georgina Weldon, the famous litigant, who is staying in a French convent, writes that she is happy in her present abode, and is "glad to be out of the way of all strife." Her health is "very poor;" she says that she never recovered from Weldon *v.* Weldon, and "having to scream at old Bacon" (the late Chancery judge), who was very deaf.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Lord Salisbury's manifesto is an important political document, quite apart from its bearing on the Irish question. It is a great surrender of the political principles that have always been maintained by the Conservative party, it is a cautious but distinct acceptance of the doctrines of Socialism. Lord Salisbury says:—"Under our existing Constitution the working classes are evidently powerful enough to obtain any measure which, upon discussion, they generally believe will conduce to their welfare. No party will have the power, or is likely to pursue the policy, of refusing to listen to their unanimous wish. In respect of such measures, the present election possesses a special and critical importance, principally in that it will determine whether Parliament is to have the power of at once grappling with those questions, or whether the whole time of the next Parliament shall be devoted to a struggle over Irish government. The policy which the present Government is prepared to pursue is sufficiently indicated by the course they have followed during the last six years. They have practically shown that they have no aversion to change, if it is shown to be required to the welfare of the people, but they have never forgotten that stability and confidence are essential to the life of industry. Such reforms as the establishment of Local government in Great Britain, the gift of gratuitous education, the relief of chronic suffering in Ireland, are measures of more extensive social influence than any that have been passed in this country for many years; they have been effective in their operation, yet they have passed with little resistance, they committed no injustice, and have left no resentment behind them. This Session one of the most difficult problems of Irish Education has been solved by a measure which has received general assent. We shall be animated by a similar spirit in dealing with the large controversies that are opening out before us, the relations of labour to capital, the laws which control the acquisition of land, provisions by which poverty may be diminished and its sufferings rendered less acute."

On the Irish question Lord Salisbury dwells particularly upon the danger and the infamy of subjecting Ulster to the yoke of the Nationalist factions. He says:—"Ireland, we have been informed, is to be governed by an Irish Parliament ruling through Irish Ministers. They deceive you grossly who tell you that this is a restoration of the form of government which was abolished at the Union. During the seven centuries through which the two islands have been connected no such government has ever existed in Ireland. Never until now has any British statesman pretended that Ireland could be governed on such a plan. For generations the Irish population has been divided into two sections, between whom a bitter antipathy has prevailed. It is due to historical causes, to struggles that have endured through centuries, to differences of origin and of race; and it is acutely aggravated by differences of religion. With whichever section we may sympathise, it is flagrantly unjust to make either of these sections the absolute master of the other. They must be governed as part of a larger system in which their antagonism can be controlled by more impartial associates. But an Irish Parliament, governing through Ministers dependent upon it, must give over the smaller of these two intensely hostile sections to the unrestrained despotism of the larger. The Loyalists are the smaller section. They are also the more industrious, the more prosperous, the more exposed of the two to unjust taxation and predatory legislation. They are linked to Englishmen and Scotchmen by many ties of similarity and kinship, by many common efforts and common sufferings in the past. There would be no risk whatever of their being abandoned now by you, if the danger in which they stand could be brought home to your minds. But the prophets who say 'Peace' where there is no peace are exhausting every effort to mislead you. The danger is denied. It is said that the antagonism of the Nationalist party is an imagination, and that the men who worked the Land League and the Plan of Campaign, and whose methods of government have been notorious for the last fifteen years, would be the most tolerant, the most honest, and the most high principled of rulers. To us such a contention seems ridiculous. But it is not a question what one party or the other in this island may say. What do the men say whose fate is in the balance, whose whole future existence is at stake? Do they ignore or deride the danger? The Belfast and Dublin Conventions have shown to all who are not wilfully deaf that the Loyalists of Ireland entertain no illusion as to the character and policy of an Irish Parliament ruling through Irish Ministers. We have the testimony of Loyalists of every rank, gathered from every part of Ireland (not from 'two northern counties,' as we are told), imploring you in accents of passionate earnestness to secure them from the fate which the party strategy of English politicians is preparing for them."

Mr. Arthur Balfour in his speech at Manchester very judiciously devoted himself to serious arguments on various aspects of Home Rule. Thus, he discussed the question of the Irish representation at Westminster. He said:—"When Mr. Gladstone brought in his Home Rule Bill in 1886, he deliberately framed it so that, while he created a separate Parliament and a separate Executive for Ireland, he excluded the Irish members from all share in our deliberations at Westminster. In other words, he gave an Irish Parliament to Ireland, but he said at the same time to Ireland, "If you are going to to manage your own affairs, you shall not manage ours.' Now, this particular plan of his met with a great deal of very severe criticism, and very justifiable criticism. It was pointed out, and, in my judgment, with perfectly overwhelming energy, that to ask the Irish to contribute to the British Army and to the British Fleet, and to ask them to bear a share in the taxation devoted to the National Debt—to ask the Irish taxpayer, in other words, to bear his full portion of the burdens of the Empire, while he was not allowed to say a single word upon the policy by which the affairs of the Empire were to be directed, was in itself most unjust to the Irish nation. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone pointed out that there were very grave objections to any other scheme, and Mr. Morley at that time went the length of telling the British public that until they excluded from Westminster the Irish members the British Parliament would not be master either of its time or its policy. I do not quote his exact words, but that is their substance. Therefore Mr. Gladstone, for that and other reasons resolved, when he brought in his Home Rule Bill in 1886, that the Irish members should not be allowed to vote at Westminster. But the criticism directed against this part of his scheme by Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington, and others of the Unionist party was so telling that subsequently both he and Mr. Morley and the other leaders of the Gladstonian Separatist party have agreed in any new Home Rule Bill to make a great change in the original plan of 1886, and to allow the full complement of 103 Irish members, or some smaller number, to take part in our Imperial discussions. Now observe what is going to happen if you carry into effect the new Home Rule Bill that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley are going to bring forward. In that scheme, if it ever became law, you would have a Parliament constituted as now—of English, of Scotch, and of Irish representatives, but with this difference. The Irish representatives in that Parliament would have no interest whatever in the proper arrangement of English or Scotch affairs, but they would have, by hypothesis, an Irish Parliament in Ireland, managing Irish affairs. Yet the Irish members are to come over to Westminster, and they are to have an equal voice with England and Scotland in choosing a Ministry to manage purely English and purely Scotch affairs. Now, is that not grossly absurd and grossly unjust? Mr. Morley appears to think that it would be all right to have that Parliament constituted as now, with only this difference, that it would not have the bother and the trouble of looking after Ireland. But just consider what the position would be if this precious plan were carried further. I am one of those who desire to see the union of the United Kingdom and colonies drawn closer and closer by every bond that it is possible to forge. But would it not be an intolerable method of carrying out that plan constitutionally for Great Britain, if I may so express myself, if Canada was allowed to send representatives to Westminster; if New Zealand, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and the Cape of Good Hope—if they were allowed to send members to Westminster, who might vote upon a question connected with England and Scotland, who would have a voice in determining what the Ministry who managed the affairs of England and Scotland was to consist of, while England and Scotland, and the Ministry representing English and Scotch members, should have no voice either in Canada, the Cape, or any one of the self-governed colonies? That, you will observe, would be carrying out to its logical issue the sort of Constitution which Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone desire to force down our throats; so that actually we might, under this new Constitution, have the fate of a Ministry decided by a number of gentlemen who had no concern whatever in the greater part of the affairs which that Ministry had to direct. Take a concrete case. Let us suppose that the elections had been held in England and Scotland, and that the Liberal party and the Unionist party were equally divided so far as England and Scotland were concerned, and that Ireland then returned, say, 50 or 100 members. Or rather let us put it in another way. Say the Conservatives were returned by a majority of twenty in this British Parliament. Fifty representatives are returned from Ireland; they all support one party; let us say the Radical party; with the result that though England and Scotland had returned a Conservative majority, which would only support a Conservative Administration administering the affairs of the country in a Conservative spirit, nevertheless, because fifty Irishmen, who have no concern whatever under this Bill with the affairs of England and Scotland, choose to come to Westminster and choose to support a Liberal Administration, therefore England and Scotland have forced upon them a Ministry they do not want, which brings forward legislation they do not desire, and which administers the affairs of the country in a spirit which they abhor. I want to put it to you whether that, for one instant, is a state of things we could tolerate. I think the old Home Rule was grossly unjust to Irishmen, but the new Home Rule is still more unjust to Englishmen and Scotchmen; and if we have to choose between injustice to Englishmen and Scotchmen and injustice to Irishmen for my part I am prepared to choose injustice to Irishmen as the less of the two evils. Both the new and the old Home Rule we must resist; but if we have to take Home Rule at all, if we are to have anything so repugnant to our convictions, then let us have a form of Home Rule in which the Irish representatives would be confined to Ireland and not allowed to meddle with the affairs of England."

Mr. Balfour proceeded to point out the obvious danger of the new proposals. He said:—"You see what an extraordinary effect the command of a body of 50 or 100 votes in the House of Commons may have in future British policy. You see how it has probably to a certain extent modified various Bills that have been brought in, and you see that not only has it done that, but it has altered the whole policy, the whole connections of one of the two great parties in the State. Now, if you are going to leave that instrument still in the hands of the Irish agitator, you will inevitably see in the future like consequences to those from which you have suffered in the past. If some future Mr. Parnell is to be the uncontrolled leader of those 50 or 100 Irish votes; if he is to be able to say to a Liberal Ministry, 'Either you modify your Home Rule legislation as I desire, or I turn you out to-morrow,' can anybody doubt what the answer of the Liberal Ministry will be? Can you doubt for one moment that under pressure of that kind, subject to that species of torture, they will yield their dearest convictions in the future, as they have yielded already their dearest convictions in the past? Can you doubt that the Home Rule Bill, which they now have

the audacity to present to you as a final measure settling for ever the relations between Ireland and Great Britain, will be as wax in the hands of successive politicians, to be altered and amended at the bidding of the Irish contingent. Now, is not that in the first place obviously true, and is it not in the second place a truth of the most menancing character? My eye caught the other day a correspondence in a newspaper which appears to have arisen out of an observation made, I think, by some Northampton bootmaker, who said if a Home Rule Bill was passed the Irish Parliament would promptly put on protective duties by which Northamptonshire boots would be excluded from the Irish market. Some correspondent sent this to Mr. Morley, and asked him whether under the Home Rule Bill it would or it would not be possible for the Irish to put on protective duties against British manufactures. Mr. Morley replied, with perfect truth and perfect accuracy, that under the Home Rule Bill it would not be in the competence of an Irish Parliament to put on protective duties at all, and therefore the Northampton bootmaker might console himself with that security But I do not believe that to be any security at all. I agree with the Northampton bootmaker, and look upon it as probable, and even as absolutely certain, that in process of time we should hear the same arguments used for giving to an Irish Parliament this particular right as are now used for giving the rights conceded to it by the Home Rule Bill. Ireland is to manage Irish affairs. Is not the imposition of Irish taxes an Irish affair? Is not the protection of Irish industries an Irish affair? Would not the Irish Nationalists have every bit as good a right to claim from the British Parliament the right to rob Irish landlords or to oppress the loyal minority in Ulster? I can see no difference in the abstract consideration of the case, and I see no difference in the means by which the Irish would extort the concession. The very machinery in Parliament, which they had already successfully used, they would be able to use with even greater freedom. They would have behind them the force which they now lack—namely, a central party authority in Dublin; and, with this assistance at their command, do not tell me that they would not have it in their power to extort all the further terms they like from any Radical Administration."

Lord Randolph Churchill in his address to his constituents speaks out with his ordinary vigour. He says:—"My opinions on the policy of Home Rule for Ireland are unaltered and unalterable. The impracticability and futility of such a policy become more apparent and glaring as discussion and argument proceed. The insanity of a scheme to create an independent Parliament in an island inhabited by two races controlled by two religious creeds separated from each other by an impassable abyss; the insoluble problem raised by such a scheme as to the representation or non-representation of Ireland in the British Parliament; the impossibility of guaranteeing effectually, under any such scheme, justice to the Protestant minority, mainly residing in Ulster; the endless and bitter conflicts which must arise again, as they arose before, between the Irish and British Administrations; the constitutional impossibility of establishing any tribunal to pronounce authoritatively on the validity of laws passed by either Parliament; the certain divergence of commercial and financial policy to be followed by Ireland and Great Britain respectively—all this Himalayan range of obstacles appears more utterly insuperable the closer it is looked at, the more attentively it is studied. A conclusive proof of the truth of these propositions is afforded by the impenetrable reserve maintained by Mr. Gladstone and by all his colleagues even as to the general form and outline of their Home Rule legislative project.

Speaking at Chester Mr. Gladstone had a noteworthy declaration to make with regard to the House of Lords. He said:—"I tell you plainly that I never have admitted, and I never will admit, that the resistance of the House of Lords to a particular measure is a reason for a dissolution. The people are not to be worried and pestered with dissolutions at the will of the House of Lords. Such an event might be a reason for dealing with the House of Lords. It could not be a reason for a dissolution."

Mr. H. H. Fowler unkindly describes the late Parliament as "a Parliament of broken pledges and of abandoned principles, a Parliament which had distinguished itself by bidding against what it used to call its principles, and against its belief, in order to get votes from its opponents, and had assumed the garb and dress of those whom it had hitherto sturdily opposed."

A timely and useful article appears in *Macmillan's Magazine* for July upon the Forces of Disorder, and an account is given of what has been already achieved in Ireland and of the work of confiscation which has there been carried out by the Radical party under Mr. Gladstone and the present Unionist Government under Lord Salisbury.

"The year before the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's first Land Bill the Irish proprietors, as a body, appeared to show by their indifference to the coming measure that they considered themselves at least as secure in their position as the English landlords now do in theirs. And indeed they had some grounds for confidence. It was felt to be contrary to what Disraeli once called 'the sublime instincts of an ancient people,' meaning thereby the English people and their government, that interests vested in such a tangible description of property as land should be seriously affected. During the period of Mr. Gladstone's renewed Irish land legislation, that gentleman distinctly intimated that should the property of the landlords become in consequence depreciated in value, they would have a just claim for compensation, (Speech in the House of Commons, 22nd July, 1881.) He also argued that if, in consequence of his measures, the income of the landlords should be diminished, on the other hand they would gain by having greater security for the receipt of their lowered rent. Now, let us see in what way these assurances have been fulfilled. Legislation has transformed the owners of the soil into mere rent-chargers on much diminished incomes, without their having even the ordinary rent-chargers' security for the payments of their rents. The Irish rental has been reduced from £12,000,000 net to a nominal £8,000,000; we say nominal, for the landlord is frequently obliged to give large reductions on even judicial rents in order to secure any payment whatever. They have thus been deprived of an annual income which, if capitalised, would amount to the enormous sum of £120,000,000 sterling. They have been deprived of their territorial power, and the selling value of their property has been greatly lowered. The tenant, moreover, is now permitted to sell the goodwill of his landlord's property to the highest bidder, putting the whole of the purchase-money in his own pocket, and selling for his own benefit not only his own improvements, but his landlord's also. Nor did the injustice even end here. While the landlords were surrounded by legislation with such difficulties in the recovery of their rents, that the majority found it next to impossible to exert their legal rights against any combined opposition on the part of the tenants, they were obliged by law still to pay interest on loans and mortgages contracted at a time when the owner had full possession of his property, and they have also to pay the usual government taxes and local imposts, such as income-tax, poor-rates, tithe-rentcharge, county-cess, head-rent, quit-rent, &c., under pain of losing the little which was left to them in default of payment. Thus, while the legislature fenced the tenant round on every side with protection in his newly-acquired rights, it not only stripped the landlord of a considerable proportion of his income, but rendered it very difficult for him to obtain the remainder. One would think that such a result might have been easily foreseen.

"At a time of profound peace, under a settled government, and in a country of enormous wealth, an Act was passed, levelled at a body of loyal and peaceful citizens which can only be described as one of sheer confiscation. One class was spoiled without receiving a penny of compensation, in order to enrich another. The measure in itself may have been right and desirable, but to carry it out at the expense of certain private individuals instead of at the expense of the State, and to do this without a shadow of excuse from imminent public danger or financial embarrassment, was simply to endorse the teaching of the agitators, that the Irish landlords had no right to their property. The Irish tenant henceforth considered that he had the sanction of the State for making every attack in his power on what remained of the landlord's income. He proceeded to do it, with what results we know; and how Mr. Gladstone's assurances were fulfilled we also know.

"But the full and lamentable effects of this legislation have never been generally realised in England and for this reason. The sufferers belong to a class who above all others shrink from anything like an appeal to public sympathy, and therefore among them there was neither clamour for relief, nor parading of grievances. What they asked for, and thought that they had a right to expect, was that, as on an average about one-third had been taken off their incomes by the action of Government, they should at least be made secure in the receipt of the remainder. For this the State was distinctly answerable; and the amount required should have come out of taxes if it could not be collected in rents. Now, the true position of the Irish landlord was not only that his rents had been cut down by the decrees of the Land Commission, it was that over a large extent of the country owing to the operation of the Plan of Campaign, sustained as it was by the system of Boycotting, he could get no rent whatever in some cases, and in others he coul only receive it by allowing his tenantry and the local Land League to fix whatever amount they thought fit to pay, and to wipe off whatever arrears they chose. After the rebellion of 1798, the Government compensated loyal men for losses sustained during that period of lawlessness. But after the veiled rebellion of the last few years, although the Government had itself intervened to cripple the landlords in their powers and their resources, no compensation was thought of. In such a state of things the Irish landlords, deserted by the Government, surrounded by a hostile population, and exposed on any attempt to assert their rights to the powerful weapon of Boycotting, were brought face to face with actual bankruptcy, and many sank into destitution. The blow, however, fell with the most terrible effect on an unfortunate class, who, though not actual landowners, drew their incomes from land. These persons were chargeants of various kinds, mortgagees, the holders of jointures, etc. Many of the above were ladies with families depending on them, many were advanced in years, others were absolutely unable to work owing to failing health. Irish ladies of good social position, and once in possession of regularly paid incomes, were suddenly confronted by absolute ruin, and their relations or friends, who might otherwise have helped them, being in much the same condition, they found themselves houseless, penniless, and starving. Some hid themselves in garrets and cellars, where in bitter want they endured cold and hunger; some tried to suspend life by needlework; others, under assumed names, found a refuge in the workhouse, a society among workhouse beggars, and a last refuge in the pauper's grave. Nor was this all. It is a fact that in the asylum of the poorhouse were found Irish ladies for whom the appalling nature of such a change in the conditions of life had proved too much; the shock of misfortune had vanquished reason; and, perhaps we should say mercifully, they no longer knew what they had been or what they were."

The speeches delivered at the annual meeting of the National Society were of the ordinary optimistic character. Lord Norton, however, spoke out with commendable frankness plain truths. He said that sometimes he had himself felt that too high a measure of satisfaction was expressed with the progress of elementary education at the present day; was it always progress in the right direction? The religious difficulty had always been in their path, and the Dean of Manchester gave them hopes that it would be removed, but he was not so sanguine as Dr. Maclure. One result of the religious difficulty had been to make the teaching of religion the only part of their national system of education which was not paid for. He agreed with the Bishop of Durham that there should be no separation between secular and religious education, and the mischief was that at the present day it

was the education without religion which was regarded as "advanced." No one, he thought, could doubt that the manners of the children turned out by the schools where religion was taught were infinitely superior to those of the children who were educated without it. It was a remarkable fact that more Board schools than Church schools had received warnings, because the Church schools had all the difficulties of working with a private purse as against the resources of public taxation. He hoped that the Voluntary school system would not show any serious decline, but they must bear in mind that they were only on the threshold of the subject and that Sir William Hart-Dyke seemed to think that specific subjects must be taught more and more. Again the Government was understood to be ready to take up secondary education and he was not in favour of any such step. If they allowed the State to educate every one they would become more and more like the Germans, and personally he preferred the English character. When he saw Sir William Hart Dyke's prophecies he confessed to some misgivings as to the future of religious education, and he felt, as the Bishop of Durham had said, that the only worthy education was that which trained a child to fulfil the duties of life. The United States Minister, Mr. Phelps, had once said to him "How can you be making such a mistake; nine-tenths of every population must get its living by labour." Those who advocated what they term "specific subjects" were discrediting manual labour. What could be more foolish? At the present time nothing was more talked of than the influx of the rural population into the towns. What was the cause of it? Why, their education had been misdirected, and they had been brought up to be ashamed of manual labour, while their minds had been excited by a smattering of science and like subjects. He remembered that Mr. Mundella had once said in the House of Commons that he felt quite ashamed of the superiority of the education in Germany. His works were in Saxony, and he told them that on one occasion he took *Schiller* to an elementary school, and every boy could read it. How many English boys could read *Shakespeare* in our elementary schools? asked Mr. Mundella; and he remembered how an old Tory M.P. grunted out—"*Shakespeare?* If I caught my stable-boy reading *Shakespeare* I would dismiss him. He would know very little about horses."

An Irishman writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, in the course of an article that deserves to be widely read, on the prospects of Unionism in Ireland, gives an interesting sketch of the Irish policy of what he styles the New Unionism. He says:—"Among the younger Unionists there a party has sprung up who support the active policy of meeting the Home Rule demand, not by a mere *non possumus*, but by a positive policy linked with it, which aims at developing in every direction the material prosperity of Ireland, and which aims at doing this by the aid, judiciously employed, of English credit and English money. The actual chief figure in this party, the candidate for South Dublin, the Hon. Horace Plunkett, has made this positive policy a leading part of his programme. As long ago as last April 4, at a speech in Dalkey, Mr. Plunkett set forth at considerable length and with convincing argument the nature of and the reason for his policy. Since then, the great success of the Dublin Convention, which it is well known was organised by Mr. Plunkett in the face of considerable opposition from many of the Unionist leaders, who had no notion of the strength of Unionism outside Ulster, has strengthened Mr. Plunkett's hands, and if, as is most probable, he should be returned for South Dublin at the approaching election, he will undoubtedly use his position in Parliament to press forward his views and to obtain really liberal financial help from England for the development of Irish agriculture and Irish industries. Mr. Plunkett has a practical knowledge of the possibilities of developing industries in Ireland, derived not only from his work on the Congested Districts Board, but also from the interesting experiment in co-operative dairying, which his hard work and experience of business have made a complete success. That 2,230 farmers, chiefly in Cork, Limerick, and Clare, owning over 26,000 cows, should be combined together in a butter-making industry, themselves supplying the capital and sharing the profits, shows what the capacity and character of one man can accomplish in Ireland even among such individuals as the Irish peasants, who were, as a matter of fact, for some time suspicious of or indifferent to Mr. Plunkett's scheme. Now, the most serious difficulty that has to be encountered in this work of producing butter of uniform and high quality is technical ignorance, and this it would be easy to remove throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, naturally the best butter country in the world, were the Government aid forthcoming for the purpose of supplying proper education in dairying. The Governments of Denmark and Sweden have in recent years given liberally to supply this necessary education, and the result is that Danish butter holds a foremost place in the markets of England; and the export of Danish butter to England has gone up from a few hundred thousand pounds worth to a greater number of millions.

"In the congested districts of the West (and a congested district is defined as one where, by dividing into the valuation you get a result of 30s. or under), the New Unionism is doing good work through the Congested Districts Board, one of the creations of beneficent legislation, which must be ever associated with the name of Mr. Balfour. The development of superior live-stock by the supply of the best blood for breeding purposes is one of the regular duties of the Board, of which everyone who knows that the survival of the unfittest is, if not the theory, certainly the almost universal practice of the Western peasant, will understand the importance. The development of fisheries is already a striking success. The spring mackerel fishing experiments this year off the Aran Islands in Galway Bay, have proved that this fishery can be carried on in the western waters, and a profitable market for the produce found in England. The herring fishery and the lobster fishery are also being developed; while the art of curing cod and ling is being taught to the dwellers by the Atlantic by a Norwegian fish-curer stationed at Inishboffin, whose methods will enable the Irish to compete with the Scandinavian fish-curers, who have of late beaten them out of the American market.

"The Forestry experiment is being continued at Knockboy, in South Connemara. Industrial development is being encouraged and aided; take for instance, the work of the convents at Foxford and Ballaghadereen, which have, at their own cost and risk, set up in the former a large weaving factory, and in the latter a knitting factory. Capitation grants on pupils taken in untrained and turned out skilled would be (if not yet adopted) an excellent means of promoting industrial education in such centres already existing. Irrigation is a difficult experiment, which can be tried under the most favourable conditions if it is tried by the Congested Districts Board, who have paved their way to the best possible results by exhaustive and careful inquiries. All this work of the Congested Districts Board is excellently conceived and carefully executed. Already the peasants are becoming aware that the use of the highbred horses, bull, boars, and asses supplied by the Board is increasing the value of the stock they breed, and they will soon cease to think the quality of the sire a matter of indifference, and the cheapness of the service a matter of supreme importance. Again, the dwellers on the west coast are beginning to awaken to the richness of the harvest of the sea at their doors, which they have left ungarnered through sheer ignorance or inability to find a market. The development of woollen and other industries will shortly open a field for labour which, with the development of fisheries and agriculture, will give employment and wages, and check in the only effectual way the otherwise inevitable stream of emigration. But the Congested Districts Board has only made the merest beginning of their work. If it is to be effectual very much larger funds must be applied in those directions where experience shows they can usefully be expended. Much, for instance, might be done to extend co-operative dairying in districts too poor to supply the whole of their own buildings and plant. Itinerant instructors are absolutely necessary all over Ireland, and the Government might, when necessary, advance a third of the money required to supply the requisite buildings and machinery, leaving enough financial responsibility on the farmers to keep them at their work.

"Again, general agricultural education to small farmers, such as has been given on a small scale in the neighbourhood of Swinford by an instructor supplied by the Royal Dublin Society, might be extended with advantage. Itinerant instructors and good money prizes would produce a widely extended effect. The absence of any attempt to keep down weeds by weeding or hoeing is one of the characteristics of small holdings in Ireland, and is not uncommon on larger farms, and the waste of land thus caused is very considerable. Again, a wise rotation of crops is practically unknown. The raising of garden produce, even when there is ample labour, is seldom attempted. What can be done may be seen by the fact that for the Royal Dublin Society's eighteen prizes, worth altogether some £27, some 134 small farmers entered and showed by the improvement in their farms the success of the labours of the Society's instructor.

"Again, help might be given (and in this as in other cases it is often superior knowledge rather than money that is required) to develop the industry of kelp-burning on the west coast, to bring the fishermen who fish from open canoes or "curraghs" within reach of a market, to ameliorate the condition of the labourers (for whom too little has been done in Ireland) by extending the Labourers' Houses Act in the direction of small holdings. There is no danger of pauperising the people by such measures, provided that the moving principle shall be that efforts at self-help shall be directed, aided, and rewarded. I never heard that the parents of the day-boys at Harrow or any other school, still less the holders of scholarships, though practically subsidised to a considerable amount, were pauperized thereby. The prospects of Unionism in Ireland, the ultimate success of Unionism over the policy of the Separatists, may safely be based on the growing conviction of the Irish peasant, a conviction which the New Unionist policy will soon make a certainty of experience, that in his own interests and the interests of his family and friends the Union should be maintained."

The British Consul-General at Budapest, in a report to the Foreign Office, says:—"It is only within the last few years that Hungary has entered the field of industry. She was for long amply satisfied and content with the gifts of nature which a fertile soil and a genial climate bounteously provided; but since the achievement of her constitutional independence in 1867 she is striving to bring herself into line with other European countries, and has started on a course of industrial activity. The efforts of the Government and of financial institutions to foster the growth of a native industry have been determined and strenuous. The progress made has been exceedingly rapid; factories are being built in considerable numbers; enterprises, commercial, mining, and manufacturing, are being promoted on every side. Railway communication has been extended and improved; and, in short, Hungary has set to work with the vigour and exuberant hopefulness of a young colony to further her material prosperity. Still, the new departure is of very recent date, and although much has been effected within a short period, the industrial development of Hungary is still in its infancy, and it would be unfair to compare it with that of older and more advanced countries. In dealing with Hungary it should be borne in mind that all is yet young and within modest limits; that much has necessarily been borrowed from abroad; and that though education, both general and technical, is spreading and being assiduously promoted, still the intellectual level and general culture of the great mass of the ordinary workmen is inferior to that of their fellows in Western European Countries, or in the United States and British colonies. It would be difficult to give a decided answer to a general question as to the nature of the relations between employers and employed; and without an exhaustive inquiry into the subject I should be very diffident in expressing an opinion. I should wish, however, to point out that the conditions existing in Hungary are different from those prevailing in more advanced countries. As a prominent mill-owner observed to me, the term 'artizan,' or even 'workman,' as understood in Western Europe, is scarcely applicable to the great mass of the employed in Hungary.

"So far as I can gather, with the exception of those branches of industry, and in that class of work where skilled labour is necessary, much of the ordinary labour is largely performed by Slovaks and Wallachs, races who, in their lower grades, are not distinguished for intelligence or aptitude for learning; who are content to work on small wages, and who have, as yet, no aspirations of rising above their present low level. These placid and unlettered beings are not likely, at present, to question the conditions under which they work. The Slovak is a patient, sturdy worker, strong and enduring; but I venture to think that it will take some time before he will be aroused to agitating for a better lot than that to which he now submits as being the natural order of things. In some factories there is, I am told, a considerable contingent of Poles from Galicia, who perform the rough manual labour; who live exceedingly economically, and who, after having made some small savings, return home, purchase a plot of ground, and settle down. The skilled labour is almost exclusively performed by Germans, Magyars, and Czechs. I do not consider that in Hungary, for the present at least, there is much likelihood of anything serious occurring to disturb the relations between employers and employed. The largest employer of labour in Hungary is the State, which has extended its influence through every fibre and vein of the industrial body. I asked some, who were likely to know, whether this action of the State was not rather in harmony with the views of more advanced workmen, but I given to understand that State interference, as practised in Hungary, was not generally regarded with favour. The Government, indeed, is assuming the character of a great commercial undertaking, monopolising some branches of industry and exercising a preponderating influence over others; and I would venture to doubt whether in any other country the State has come forward so unhesitatingly, so prominently, and so universally as an employer of labour.

"In towns possessing a municipality or a magistracy, and in those districts where the number of persons carrying on small industries is at least 100, an industrial corporation may be established when two-thirds of the employers demand it, and after the consent of the competent chamber of commerce and of the municipality has been obtained. In those districts where there are no fewer than 100 of such employers, the Minister of Commerce may sanction, on a memorial from the chamber of commerce and with the consent of the municipality, the establishment of an industrial corporation. In the capital these corporations are formed by the several branches and groups of the small industry, while in the country towns or communes all the branches of industry form one corporative association. All those conducting a business for which a permission is required are members of the corporation, and are bound to pay the fees, usually about £1 a year. Merchants, manufacturers, and joint stock companies need not join the corporation. The object of these associations, as explained in the law, is to maintain harmony among the employers in small industries, to support the industrial authorities, and to foster and promote industrial interests. They, therefore, are to see (1) that orderly relations are maintained between the masters and men; (2) that the apprentice system is properly carried out; (3) that differences and frictions between masters and their apprentices or workmen are settled in a conciliatory manner; (4) that relief and aid funds are established. Every corporation has to establish a court of arbitration, composed of an equal number of masters and men. This court is formed for the settlement of differences and disputes between employers and employed. On the part of the corporation the members of the committee are also members of the court, while the delegates from the men are selected at a general meeting presided over by the industrial authority. The industrial authority presides over the court of arbitration, at which an equal number of delegates from the employers and employed must be present. The court is first to endeavour to persuade the interested parties to settle the question in dispute in a conciliatory manner. Should this not succeed the question is put to the vote, and in case of equality of votes the president gives the casting one. The party who is not satisfied with the decision may appeal within eight days by the ordinary legal procedure. The statutes governing the court of arbitration are to be drawn up by the delegates at a special meeting convoked and presided over by the commissary of the industrial authorities, and have to be submitted to the Minister of Commerce for approval."

The British Consul at Jerusalem, in his last report, refers to the progress of the Palestine railway, which has now been in course of construction for the last two years. The concession was granted by the Porte in 1888 to a company styled "Société Anonyme Ottomane," having its headquarters at Paris, and the works, which were calculated to cost about £240,000, but which will probably exceed that sum, are being carried out by a firm of French engineers. A little over one-half of the line has now been constructed, and there is a prospect that the remainder will be completed in September or October next. The line from Jaffa to the foot of the mountains is in a fairly good condition, but it has not yet been opened to traffic. The part to be finished is that which lies between the Jaffa plain and Jerusalem, and which will follow one of the valleys leading up towards Jerusalem from the south-west. The work will be difficult, but it offers no insurmountable obstacles. The length of the whole line will be 54 miles, or 17 miles longer than the present carriage road. When the line is completed a branch will be made from Ramleh to Gaza, possibly with the object of forming a junction with a line from Egypt.

There is some amusing gossip about heckling in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*. The writer says:—"Mr. Raikes told an audience shortly before his death that early in his Parliamentary career, when he was member for Chester, he always primed a man to ask him questions upon minor topics of public interest—subjects upon which many of his constituents would, he know, like to hear his views, but which were too trifling to be introduced into a set speech. The questions were committed to paper, and when the former Postmaster-General had finished his address, the primed 'heckler' rose as regularly as clockwork and put him through his facings. A risky innovation, one would think; for other of Mr. Raikes's constituents, emboldened by the professional questioner leading the way, might also have got up and asked more than could have been answered with prudence or comfort. Of course it is an understood thing in electioneering that questions will be put, and, indeed, they are invited; but most politicians would never dream of encouraging the art of 'heckling.' Consider what Mr. Bradlaugh went through in his earlier days. He was often so mercilessly badgered that in time he grew accustomed to opposition. Yet even he was made very uncomfortable by questioning when he gave an address on a certain subject of permanent interest and took the unpopular side—so uncomfortable that he spoke about it only this once, and ever afterwards carefully avoided it. Sir Stafford Northcote—one may, perhaps, use the familiar title—also played the judicious part in regard to heckling. When addressing his constituents at Dudley he saw two leading Radicals with lists of questions they intended to ask, whereupon he made what he subsequently described as a 'sort of Balaclava charge,' and gave them his views upon every point they were likely to trouble him about. The result was most satisfactory. One by one the questions were scratched out, and before Sir Stafford sat down he had confounded the hecklers. In connection with his candidature for Bradford, Mr. W. S. Caine has adopted a plan which should prove even more successful in silencing his opponents, so far as the putting of questions goes. He has issued an elaborate address to the electors, giving his opinions upon every subject within the 'range of practical politics,' and upon some advanced ideas that are not. As the pamphlet is carefully indexed, any elector can easily obtain Mr. Caine's views upon any particular point, and it is really difficult to see how many questions can be asked that gentleman. Hecklers, however, do not always come off best. When Mr. Gladstone was addressing the electors of Newark, somebody asked him whether he was not the nominee of the Duke of Newcastle, of borough-mongering fame. This was a very awkward question, and one which most men would have had to answer in the affirmative; but the ex-Premier skilfully parried it by requesting a definition of the word 'nominee,' and, as the reply would hardly have satisfied a dictionary maker, he was able to answer 'No.' Palmerston, when hard pressed by some of his constituents at Tiverton, adopted a diametrically opposite method. 'I will not tell you,' he used to say, adding some joke to take away the sting of a point-blank refusal. 'No man can agree with everybody,' he once observed, after refusing to state his intentions. 'The man who does agree with everybody is not worth having anybody to agree with him.'"

At the annual conference of the National Society there was an interesting and instructive discussion on the working of the Free Education Act. Canon McNeile, of Liverpool said that at the outset they would do well to recognise the fact that the Act was not yet completely in force, and therefore they could not fully discuss its operations. But, considering the provisions of the Act which had come into operation as far as they affected the schools in his own district, they found that in the smaller schools where the managers had decided to retain the fees they had lot in the first three months, but since that time the attendance had steadily recovered, and parents were learning the value of a good education in schools which were more select than the free schools. Such schools, therefore, seemed to be secure. In the schools where the fees had been abolished some of those with smaller incomes had experienced relief, but in view of the increased expenditure which would be involved he felt sure that in the end few would be gainers; in fact, the amount lost in fees in the schools which had been made free was more than the 10s. a head which the Government gave. In Sheffield, where all the board schools and half the voluntary schools had been made free, they had felt some pressure, and several schools had been closed, or transferred, but these were not Church schools. In the Liverpool schools which had been made free there had been an increase in the average attendance, but this had occurred almost entirely in the infant departments. He believed that in the near future the Church schools would be placed in difficulties, and the utmost efforts would be needed to overcome them. In the schools with reduced fees a difficulty had arisen with regard to the payment of the fees for the children who received free education. The guardians were bound to pay the fees if they considered that the parents were unable to pay them, but they were beginning to refuse to do so, and as a consequence the managers of the Church schools were put in a difficult position. Another difficulty was ahead of them. Notwithstanding the assurance of the Department that the Act should not injure the voluntary schools, it had ruled that no school might raise a larger sum than it raised in 1890, thus in many cases involving loss to the schools. Again, they would find another danger in the future, when a demand was made by parents for free education in schools where fees were maintained and where no free schools existed. In the final issue all this might be arranged, but in the present transition period complications would arise.

The Rev. E. J. Beck, rector of Rotherhithe, gave his experience in East London, where the schools in their poorer districts were already finding that the shoe pinched them. In some cases they had opened higher schools, but in his own case they found that they had nothing like the 14s. 9d. to play with of which Canon McNeile had spoken at Liverpool; in fact, they found they had a very small margin over the 10s. In order to get the grants offered by the Department they must have extra subjects, and he had, for instance, just ordered a lot of French books, but they needed teachers as well as books, and their masters were not always able to teach these extra subjects. The Vice-President gave them permission to charge the fee with one hand, and took it away with the other. The Rev. S. Hobson, diocesan inspector for Lichfield (Salop), admitted that the majority of the small elementary schools in rural districts had gained something under the Act, but it had been neutralised by the unsatisfactory attendance, and he combated the assertion that parents who could not or did not send their children on Mondays now sent them on a later

day, and said his experience was that the child of ten came on Monday and then was not seen again for the rest of the week.

The Earl of Harrowby remarked:—"He felt that great caution ought to be exercised before they placed before the public any statement that the Church schools were satisfactorily bearing the strain. The first year after the passing of an Act was always a period of peril, and there was sure to be a reaction when the feeling of shock caused by the altered state of things had passed away. He did not wish to say that things were in a bad way, but he did not wish the conference to go too far in the other direction. In Sheffield they had been told that several schools had been closed, or were about to be closed, and there were features in Canon McNeile's picture which were alarming. Mr. Roe, too, had laid stress upon the expense in building new rooms in rural districts. Added to all this, they must remember that thus far the Act had been administered by Ministers who were friendly to the Voluntary schools, but how would it be if they were administered by men who were hostile to those schools? It would be a great mistake to announce positively that the new system had been advantageous to their schools, and in his opinion Sir William Hart Dyke had been far too optimistic on this point. Personally, his Lordship added, he was hopeful, but in the northern towns the condition was doubtful, and it was with regret that they had not heard the voices of their friends from those northern towns."

Mr. Charles Waldstein gives in the *Century Magazine* an account of the excavation of a Greek tomb in Cretin in the course of the explorations which are being carried on by the American School at Athens. After describing in graphic fashion the preliminary labours and difficulties, he proceeds to say:—"At length we came upon some blocks of poros which lay at a different angle to those which we had removed above them, and soon we saw clear before us a rectangular space formed of three huge blocks, the customary shape of one of those stone coffins which are let deep down into the ground. There were two huge blocks 7ft. long joined together at each end by smaller ones 3ft. long, and covered with two or three well-cut stones. It had now begun to snow, and the sky looked black. I shall never forget the moment when the men raised the huge covering slabs, and from the stone coffin there gleamed through the earth, which had fallen in, the shimmer of gold, while the tops of vases just peeped out at head and foot. But great was the excitement when, carefully working on with knife and finger, one gold leaf after another was extracted, to about 150 in number, which filled a large square handkerchief—leaves of all shapes, and of pure solid gold. And when at last the signet-ring of the ancient noble Greek who was here interred, upon which was a rampant lion with a star above his head and at his feet a thunderbolt, was pulled out of the earth, where there were some bones of the fingers, there was a shout of wonder, and each wanted to see and handle what was at once put in security by the officer in charge.

In a second grave in the same group little was found of interest. That another sarcophagus was discovered and thus well rewarded the explorers for their toils. Mr. Waldstein says:—"This grave was evidently the earliest and most important one, and the one for which the inclosure had been built; for a portion of it was immediately under the wall of the inclosure itself, and accordingly in the person here buried we should expect to find the man for whom all this structure had been built. Soon again there was the glimmer of gold; and carefully clearing away the earth, I began to pull at the portion that became visible, which at once appeared to me thicker and more solid than a leaf, expecting, however, to find a leaf similar to the one that filled the grave we first found. But the leaf would not give, and so I had to cut away the earth further in, and still further, until at last I was able to extract a broad diadem, or fillet, of pure gold, such as was worn round the brow. We now pushed on with renewed eagerness and caution, and there came another broader band of gold with repoussé pattern, and then still another, and another, until we found six; and finally, reaching the point where the head lay, and where a small fragment of the skull was still preserved, there came another, a seventh band of gold, with leaves like a wreath attached to it, which crowned the person here interred. There were several smaller vases and bronzes, and a knife; and then came two styli. Now, with these two complete styli and fragments of a third, we also found a metal pen shaped very much like our own, the only specimen hitherto found in Greece proper, though there have been found boxes which contained these pens, and inkstands. It was now evident that the person here interred, for whom the inclosure was made, was not only a man of great distinction, but a man of letters.

"We had found several interesting terra-cotta figures of mythological or ideal character in this grave, but at the head we finally discovered a terra-cotta, distinctly a portrait, of the style of portrait-statue well known from the fourth century B.C., of a man draped in his cloak, with both hands folded at the side. Now, this attitude corresponds to the description we have by a certain Christodoros of the statue of Aristotle which he saw at Constantinople. On the next day we disclosed the grave next to this one toward the interior, built at a different angle, and, from the various stones that were used in its structure, distinctly of a later date. At the foot of this grave, carefully placed on the centre of a large slab which had before served some architectural purpose, was a smaller marble slab upon which in clear-cut letters was the inscription [B]IOTH [A]PIΣTOTEAOΥ (Biote Aristotelou), namely, Biote, the daughter of Aristotle. The only male name which we found connected with the tombs, and referring to the family which had made this inclosure its last resting-place, was the name of Aristotle. The facts will speak for themselves. In 323 B.C., Aristotle, a man of considerable wealth, the tutor and friend of Alexander the Great, was compelled to fly from Athens and to take refuge at Chalcis, where he certainly had property, and whence either the family of his father or mother sprang. In the following year he died at Chalcis, not, as some biographical account has it, by drowning in the Euripus, or by his own hand, but of a complaint of the stomach. Nor can we give credence to the late and untrustworthy tradition which tells us that his remains were subsequently taken to his native town of Stagira. From the nature of his will it is evident that at this time his chief property and home were at Chalcis and not at Stagira. Here at Eretria, which we know to have been a seat of philosophy, the fields of which join those of Chalcis, and which, as we have evidence to show, was a special place for burial, we find this tomb, undoubtedly that of a distinguished family; we find the chief grave within this family inclosure to contain the remains of a very distinguished man, as is evident from the gold crowns laid there, probably by his friends and admirers, at his funeral; we find this distinguished man to be a man letters, as is evident from the styli and the pen; and we find within the family inclosure the name of Aristotle. For the present I will not lay too much stress upon the correspondence between the terra-cotta statuette and the description of the statue of Aristotle, nor will I dwell at length upon all the evidence which has since come to me. They confirm still further the attribution made so probable by the discoverers themselves. The treatment of this subject requires the critical sifting of so many passages and special points of archæology and scholarship, that I must leave this to be dealt with in the official report of the School of Athens. But I must say now that some of the doubts I have on a previous occasion expressed have become weakened. These chief doubts were based upon the fact that Chalcis, where Aristotle died, and Eretria, where this grave is situated, were two distinct places. I have since found good classical authorities which tell us that Chalcis was at one time the name for the whole of Eubœa, and could thus be used for the district of Eretria. And from the will of Aristotle, handed down to us in Diogenes Laertius, from which I shall quote a passage, it becomes evident that Aristotle owned a large estate at Chalcis, which was not immediately in the city, but was in the country. This will is confirmed by Athenæus, and the portion which interests us runs thus:—

"May all be well [the will begins], but if anything happen, then Aristotle has made the following disposition of his affairs: That Antipater shall be general and universal executor. And until Nikanor marries my daughter, I appoint Aristomedes, Timarchos, Hipparchos, Dioteles, and Theophrastos, if the latter will consent and accept the charge, to be guardians of my children and of Herpyllis, and the trustees of all the property I leave behind me. And I desire them, when my daughter is old enough, to give her in marriage to Nikanor; but if anything should happen to the girl before she has any children, then I will that Nikanor should have the absolute disposal of my son, and of all other things, in the full confidence that he will arrange them in a manner worthy of me and of himself. Let him also be the guardian of my daughter and of my son Nikomachos, to act as he pleases with respect to them, as if he were their father or brother. But if anything should happen to Nikanor, which may God forbid, either before he receives my daughter in marriage or after he is married to her, or before he has any children by her, then any arrangements which he may make by will shall stand. But if Theophrastos should in this case choose to take my daughter in marriage, then he is to stand exactly in the same position as Nikanor. And if not, then I will that my trustees, conferring with Antipater concerning both the boy and the girl, shall arrange everything respecting them as they shall think fit; and that my trustees and Nikanor, remembering both me and Herpyllis, and how well she has behaved to me, shall take care that, if she be inclined to take a husband, one be found for her who shall not be unworthy of us, and that they give her, in addition to all that has already been given her, a talent of silver and three maid-servants, if she pleases to accept them, and the handmaiden whom she has now, and Pyrrhaios [probably a slave]. And if she pleases to dwell at Chalcis, she shall have the guest-house which joins the garden; but if she likes to dwell at Stagira, then she shall have my father's house. And whichever of these houses she elects to take, I will that my executors do furnish it with all necessary furniture in such manner as shall seem to them and to Herpyllis sufficient." Then follow legacies to other people and to slaves, injunctions as to what is to be done with statues which he dedicates, etc. And then he says: And wherever they wish to make my grave, there taking the bones of Pythias, let them also bury them. And as regards the second doubt which I at one time felt, namely, that Aristotle was far from being a unique name, so that the inscription found in this tomb might refer to some other Aristotle, I can only say that it would have to be shown that such another Aristotle of a literary tendency was worthy of such signal honours as those conferred upon the person here interred, and that this Aristotle, unrelated to the great Aristotle, was connected with Eubœa. It seems to me more likely that the other names of Aristotle, which are to be found on an Eretrian inscription of the second century B.C., are connected with this family of the philosopher, which certainly had its estates in this district; and I would finally state that in this very inscription of Eretria I have found two names which directly correspond to the names of the family of the philosopher Aristotle. These names are Nikomachos and Prokles. For we know from Sextus Empiricus, supplemented and confirmed by other authors, that Nikomachos, the son of Aristotle, died without issue, and that his daughter Pythias married three time. First she married Nikanor, who is mentioned in the will, by whom she had no issue; her second marriage was with Prokles, who was descended from the Lacedemonian king, Demaratos, and by whom she had two sons, Prokles and Demaratos; and finally she married Metrodoros, a doctor, by whom she had one son, Aristotle, which later Aristotle is also mentioned in the will of Theophrastos. This younger Aristotle lived in the first half of the third century B.C. The date of the inscription, 'Biote, the daughter of Aristotle, which we found, has been fixed as of the third century B.C., and thus Biote would be the daughter of Aristotle's grandson, who bore the same name as his grandfather. We do not claim that the attribution of this grave to the great philosopher is proved beyond a doubt; but for the present we are justified in naming this grave, excavated at Eretria by the American School of Athens, the Tomb of Aristotle.'

SOCIETY.

The marriage arranged between the Earl of Mar and Kellie and Lady Violet Ashley will take place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on Thursday, July 14.

The marriage of Lord Southampton and Lady Hilda Dundas is fixed to take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral on the 9th of July.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Gerald Anthony St. John Mildmay, second son of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart., of Dogmersfield Park, Hants, and Miss Isabel Emily St. John Mildmay, elder daughter of the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, of Hazlegrove, Somerset, and 72, Chester-square, will take place in the autumn.

The marriage of Mr. John Cottrell Dormer and Miss Hilda Trelawny will take place on July 12th in Chester Cathedral.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Knowesley Thornton and the Hon. Mary Windsor-Clive will take place on Monday, July 18th, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Freeman Thomas and the Hon. Marie Brassey will take place at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, towards the middle of July.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Halford, Grenadier Guards, and Miss Irene Slade will take place on Wednesday, July 13, at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

The marriage between Baron Alexandre de Stoeckl and Miss Agnes Barron will take place at St. Mary's, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, on the 30th inst. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Monsignor Patterson, Bishop of Emmanus. The *temoins* for the bridegroom will be the Russian Ambassador and M. de Bulatzell, and for the bride Sir Henry Barron and her brother-in-law, Count Charles de Fitz-James.

The marriage arranged between Major Lovett, King's Royal Rifles, and Mrs. H. Howard Brooke, will take place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on the 14th of July.

The marriage arranged between Mr. R. W. Stent, and Edith, second daughter of Mr. J. A. Mullens, of Westfield Place, Sussex, will take place at Westfield Church on the 26th of July.

The marriage of Mr. Montagu Price with Miss Clementina Villiers will take place on Saturday, the 16th of July, at half-past two, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

The marriage of Colonel the Hon. H. Eaton, Grenadier Guards, and Miss Trench is arranged to take place at Wellington Barracks Chapel on Thursday, July 14.

The marriage between Mr. Hume Greenfield, South Staffordshire Regiment, and Edna Constance, youngest daughter of Mr. Leake, M.P., of The Dales, Whitefield, Lancashire, is arranged to take place the first week in August.

The marriage arranged betweed Mr. James and Miss Daisy Franklin will take place towards the end of July.

The marriage arranged between Mr. William Arthur Briscoe and Miss Amy Boughey will take place on Wednesday, the 27th of July, at St. George's, Hanover-square, at two o'clock.

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Amy Evelyn Courtenay, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Courtenay, and Major the Hon. Reginald Henry Bertie, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, brother of the Earl of Abingdon.

Also between Hubert A. Fardell, son of Mr. T. George Fardell, of Hyde-park-street, and Henrietta Alice, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Woods, of Warnford Park, Hants, and Wigan, Lancashire, and Mrs. Woods, of 39, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

Also between Mr. Aleck Hellier Berens, only son of Mr. A. A. Berens, of 68, Great Cumberland-place, and Miss Louise Winifred Robinson, adopted daughter of the late Sir John Blencowe Robinson, Bart., and of Lady Robinson, of St. David's Kingsthorpe, Northampton.

Also between Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. MacGeorge, the Carabiniers, only surviving son of the late Colonel W. MacGeorge, Judge Advocate-General of India, and Madge, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Hainsworth, of Tacna, Peru, and Anglesey House, Phillimore-gardens.

Also between Mr. J. P. Power, Lieutenant R.N.R., Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, and Miss Alice M. M. Swaine, of Tattereah Chumpuran, Bengal, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Swaine, of Jirhoot, Bengal.

Also between Miss Evelyne Beatrix Welton, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Abercrombie Welton, and Dr. H. Oskar Sommer, the well-known scholar of mediæval literature. The date of the marriage is not yet fixed.

Also between Mr. Sydney Ponsonby, third son of the Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, and the Hon. Lindsey St. Aubyn, second daughter of Lord and Lady St. Levan.

Also between Mr. Frederick Cator, of 100, Elm-park-gardens, youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas and the Lady Louisa Cator, and Mrs. Campbell Prinsep, widow of the late Mr. Campbell Prinsep, of the India Office, and daughter of the late Mr. Gordon Gyll, of Wraysbury, Bucks.

Also between Captain Withington, P.W.V. South Lancashire Regiment, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Withington, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Eleanor Marie, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General C. B. Ewart, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.

Also between Mr. Charles J. Davies, M.A., Member Royal Archæological Institute, of Queen's College, Oxford, and the inner Temple, elder and only surviving son of the late Rev. T. Davies, M.A., rector of Llanwrin, Montgomeryshire, and Annie Catherine, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Watson, of the Queen's, and daughter of Mr. C. R. Collins, J. P., D.L., High Sheriff of Devonshire, 1890, of Hele, and Hartwell House, near Exeter, and Courtenay House, Teignmouth.

The marriage of Major the Hon. John T. St. Aubyn, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Lord St. Levan, with Lady Edith Hilaria Edgcumbe, youngest daughter of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, was solemnised in the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on the 23rd ult. The non-commissioned officers and men of the bridegroom's late company of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards lined the nave during the arrival of the guests. The bride, who entered the chapel shortly before three o'clock, was followed by Miss Katharine Percy and Master Algernon Percy, children of Lord and Lady Algernon Percy, and niece and nephew of the bride, and six bridesmaids, Lady Alexander Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, Lady Agnes Townshend, cousin of the bridegooom, the Hon. Audrey and the Hon. Evelyn St. Aubyn, sisters of the bridegroom, Miss Maude Macdonald, and Miss Dorothy Howard. Captain the Hon. Edward St. Aubyn acted as best man to his brother. The service was choral, the chapel choir being accompanied by the band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Lieutenant Godfrey. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, assisted by the Rev. William St. Aubyn, rector of Stoke Damerel, Devenport, and the Rev. Edmund St. Aubyn, rector of Stoke Fleming, Dartmouth, uncles of the bridegroom. The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe gave the bride away. The company afterwards re-assembled at the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe's house in Upper Belgrave-street. The families of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Lothian were unable to be present owing to the recent death of the Earl of Ancram, and Lady Katharine Scott and Lady Margaret Kerr were therefore prevented from acting as bridesmaids. Among the relations and friends of both families present at the ceremony and reception were:—Lord and Lady St. Levan and the Hon. Eleanor and the Hon. Mabel St. Aubyn, Viscount Valletort, Captain the Hon. E. St. Aubyn, Captain the Hon. F. St. Aubyn, the Hon. Piers and the Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn, the Hon. Otway and Mrs. Cuffe, Lord and Lady Algernon Percy, Mr. and Lady Albertha Lopes, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, the Marquis and Marchioness of Townshend, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. Aubyn and Miss St. Aubyn, Sir Hereward and Lady Wake, Sir Massey and Lady Lopes, Sir Francis and Lady Knollys, the Marchioness of Blandford and Lady Spencer Churchill, Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, Viscount Raynham and Lady Agnes Townshend, the Hon. Athole and Mrs. Liddell, Sir Reginald and the Hon. Lady Macdonald, Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Colonel and Mrs. A. Thornton Wodehouse, the Hon. F. and Mrs. Lambton, the Hon. Mrs. Edgcumbe, Sir Charles Clifford, the Earl and Countess of Winterton and Lord Turnour, the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, Sir Redvers and Lady Audrey Buller and Miss Howard, Colonel the Hon. C. Edgcumbe, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, the Marquis of Blandford, Mrs. Wodehouse, Lady Anne Lambton, the Rev. Canon Knollys, the Rev. and Mrs. Molesworth St. Aubyn, Lord and Lady Ernest Hamilton, Lord Frederick Hamilton, Mrs. Ford of Pencarrow, the Earl of Kerry, the Marquis of Hamilton, Major Porcelli, the Hon. C. and the Hon. W. Lambton, the Hon. Countess Percy and Ladies Percy, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans and Lord Eliot, Countess Waldegrave and the Ladies Waldegrave, the Earl and Countess of Lovelace, the Countess of Clanwilliam and Lady Elizabeth Meade, the Earl and Countess of Morley, the Countess of Lathom and Lady Bertha Wilbraham, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Countess of Macclesfield and Lady Mary Parker, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Viscount and Viscountess Boyne, Count de Florian, Viscount and Viscountess Halifax and Hon. Miss Wood, Viscountess Midleton, Viscount Newark, Lord and Lady Wantage and Lady Jane Lindsay, Lord and Lady Alexander Russell, Lord and Lady Revelstoke and Hon. Susan Baring, Lord and Lady Arthur Wellesley, Lady Willoughby de Eresby and Hon. Margaret Willoughby, and many others. Major and Lady Edith St. Aubyn left at five o'clock for Albury Park, near Guildford. The Queen presented the bride with a valuable Indian shawl, and the Duke of Edinburgh's gift was a diamond and sapphire bracelet. The officers of the Grenadier Guards presented the bridegroom with a large silver tray, a pair of silver double-handled cups, and a pair of silver candleabra. The bride and bridegroom received valuable presents from the members of both families, from their tenantry and *employés*, and from the towns and localities in the West of England with which they are so closely associated.

Captain St. John Corbet Gore, 5th Dragoon Guards, was married on Wednesday week at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to Miss Isabella C. van der Byl, daughter of the late Mr. P. G. van der Byl, of High Beeches, Farnborough, and Belmont, Cannes. The bridesmaids were Miss Aimée van der Byl, Miss Priaulx, Miss Hennig, Miss Wunne, Miss Hilda Heath, and Miss Yvonne van der Byl. Captain Mackeson, 5th Dragoon Guards, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her brother, Lieutenant Van der Byl, R.N. After the ceremony Mrs. James Heath, sister of the bride, held a reception at her residence, 54 Cadogan-square, and later in the afternoon Captain and Mrs. St. John Gore left for Clayton Hall, Staffordshire, for the early part of the honeymoon.

The marriage of Captain the Hon. John Forbes, Master of Sempill, eldest son of Lord Sempill, with Gwendolen, elder daughter of Mr. Herbert Prodgers, of Kington, Chippenham, Wilts, took place on Wednesday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The bridesmaids were Miss Rhoda Prodgers (sister of the bride), the Hon. Evelyn Forbes-Sempill (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Goring, and Miss Paget; and Major Stewart-Menzies accompanied the bridegroom as best man.

Mrs. A. Wynne Corrie gave a ball at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on the 13th ult., when about 700 guests were present. The hostess received her guests in a dress of dark sage-green velvet, the petticoat and bodice being embroidered in pearls, and the skirt trimmed with paniers and a flounce of Honiton lace. Her jewels included a diamond tiara necklace and pendant, and she carried a white ostrich feather fan, and a bouquet of white flowers. Miss L. Holland was in green and silver tinsel brocade, draped with green silk crêpe, and trimmed with lace on the bodice, and she carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. Viscountess Parker wore blue brocade, tastefully trimmed with old lace, black Empire sash, and diamond ornaments; Lady Harriet Warde, biscuit-coloured silk, striped with satin in various art shades, trimmed with fine black lace, and wore with other ornaments a diamond necklace with large Maltese cross; Lady Fox, black striped velvet and satin trimmed with jet, lace, and diamonds; Lady Hart, pale orange Bengaline, trimmed with silver passementerie, old Honiton lace on the bodice, and pearl and diamond ornaments; Lady Stirling grey brocade draped with old lace, diamond tiara and necklace, and other ornaments in the bodice; Lady Meyrick, dark blue and gold brocade, with high Elizabethan collar lined with pink silk; Miss Meyrick, rose-pink silk brocaded in stripes, and trimmed on the bodice with lace; Lady Nepean, black brocade, ornamented with jet and lace; Lady Bailey, pink flowered brocade trimmed with ostrich feathers of the same colour, some of which were fastened in the hair with diamond stars; Lady Sinclair, black and white brocade with deep silver bead fringes and diamond ornaments; the Hon. Mrs. Lowry Corry, black moiré and antique lace, pearl necklace and diamond ornaments; Hon. Mrs. Bradshaw, pale mauve satin and handsome jewels; Hon. Mrs. Savage Mostyn, ivory satin duchesse, with pale blue

velvet sleeves and trimmings of gold passementerie; Hon. Mrs. Robert Herbert, yellow silk draped with lace; Mrs. Stewart Corry, pink shot silk edged with a ruche of black lace, the bodice being trimmed with the same; Mrs. Puleston, pink silk crêpe, with spangled lace on the bodice, deep Empire sash of emerald green satin and velvet sleeves to match, diamond spray in the hair, and other ornaments; Miss Leyborne Popham, red velvet with silk train veiled with black beaded net, pearl necklace, and bouquet of damask roses; Mrs. Ellis Brooke Cunliffe was entirely in black; Miss Cunliffe, in the palest pink silk slightly trimmed with jet, and a bouquet of pink roses; Mrs. Claude Cuthbert, white satin trimmed with turquoise velvet, the skirt being edged with a narrow band of the same, her jewels were diamonds; Miss M. Bradshaw, pale blue brocade made *en Princesse*, the bodice trimmed with chiffon, and rosettes of white bébé ribbon; Mrs. Richard Fuller Maitland, pale blue and white brocade, with pearl embroidery and fringes, and Mrs. Pocklington, blue satin with lace trimmings, diamonds in the hair and round the throat.

The marriage of the Rev. Percy Milne, M.A., rector of Evershot, eldest son of Mr. Oswald Milne, of Summer Lodge, Evershot, Dorsetshire, with Miss Ethel May Tattersall, second daughter of Mr. Edmund Tattersall, of Coleherne Court, South Kensington, was celebrated on the 7th ult., at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester-road. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in an Empire Court dress of pearl white duchesse satin, the under skirt being edged with a trail of orange blossoms. The bodice and sleeves were arranged with a fichu of old Mechlin lace, and a transparent yoke edged with sprays of orange blossoms caught up with bows of bebé ribbon; she wore a tulle veil fastened with diamond stars, and a pearl necklace, and carried a lovely bouquet of white flowers, the present from the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of pink bengaline, the Empire bodices having fichus of lace and broad satin ribbons falling from the side. The skirts were trimmed with narrow folds of silk caught up with small rosettes, and their hats were of coarse rustic straw trimmed with écru guipure, green velvet, and roses to match their bouquets, which, with gold brooches, were the gift of the bridegroom. The Rev. G. F. Hooper performed the marriage rite, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Hitchcock, and the Rev. J. G. Douglas, vicar of Abbotsbury. A reception was afterwards held at Coleherne Court, and later in the afternoon the newly-married pair started on their honeymoon tour, the bride travelling in a grey cloth costume and brown straw hat, ornamented with pink roses.

Lady Alison entertained a large party of friends at the family residence in Eaton-place on the 13th ult., on the occasion of the wedding of her daughter with Captain Douglas Gaisford. The numerous wedding presents were arranged on tables round one of the reception rooms, the refreshments, with the towering wedding cake, being in the lower rooms. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Carysfort and Miss Heathcote, the Earl and Countess of Egmont, the Earl and Countess of Abingdon and Lady Cecil Bertie, Count and Countess de Lalaing, Viscount and Viscountess Molesworth and the Hon. Miss Molesworth, Viscount and Viscountess Cross and the Hon. Miss Cross, Lord and Lady Sinclair and the Hon. Misses Sinclair, Lord Basing and the Hon. Misses Sclater Booth, Lady Knutsford, Lady Westbury and the Hon. Miss Slingsby Bethel, Lady Alexander of Ballochmoyle, Sir George and Miss Bowen, Sir Gerald and Lady Seymour Fitzgerald and Miss Fitzgerald, General Sir Edward Hodge, G.C.B., Sir Archibald and Lady Orr Ewing, Sir Fitzroy and Lady Maclaine, Sir C. and Lady Graves Sawle, Sir Edward and Lady Stafford, Sir Arthur Herbert, Mrs. and Miss Forbes Leith, Mr. Black of Kailgie, Captain Randal Alison (Seaforth Highlanders), Colonel C. W. Robinson, C.B., the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. and Miss Gaisford, Mrs. Lewin, &c. There were many pretty toilettes among the guests, pale blue, pink, and silver-grey being popular. The Hon. Misses Sclater Booth wore grey crépons, with white silk vests and sleeves: chip hats tied with moss green velvet, and clusters of shaded roses. Lady Waldie Griffith had a shot green and blue figured Surah, with waistband and vest of green velvet; a small black bonnet with blue iris. Lady Napier of Magdala was in black, and the Hon. Miss Napier in grey; the Misses Van der Byl in white silk, with gold embroidered Zouave jackets, and pale blue vests; Mrs. Mannering in cream satin; Lady Barbara Stapylton in black and mauve; Lady Molesworth in black lace, over heliotrope satin; Mrs. Merry in black brocade, with pink vest and bonnet; Lady Chapman in a black velvet Louis XIV. coat, over black satin skirt, and small rose bonnet; Lady Hampson in green and gold; Mdme. De Lalaing in black and pink, with a lovely large picture hat; Mrs. Milman, black lace and blue; and Lady Lysons in black.

Lady Windsor held a largely-attended reception in the Galleries of the Society of Painters in Water-colours at Prince's Hall, on the 15th ult., consisting of large numbers of members of Parliament, and their wives and daughters of Conservative candidates, who had all previously dined together at a banquet at St. James's Hall, given to the First Lord of the Treasury. Lady Windsor received her guests at the entrance of the first room, and a becoming dress of pale blue satin, with a long Watteau pleat of the same satin forming the train; she carried a lovely bouquet of roses and carnations, and also had on a necklace and coronet of rubies and diamonds. The Countess Grosvenor's dress of pale pink silk, with tiny wreaths and lines of flowers, was much admired; a deep frill of old lace encircled the bodice. Lady Halsbury was in brocaded yellow satin, with handsome diamonds. The reception lasted about an hour, and was very enjoyable.

On June 11, at St. Lawrence's Church, Cowley, Middlesex, the Rev. J. E. Hilliard, rector of the parish, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Ernest Stafford Hilliard, vicar of St. Andrew's, Fulham, the marriage of Thomas Dawson Moorhead, son of R. Moorhead, Esq., Commissioner of Customs at Fouchow, to Rebecca May, daughter of Major-Gen. W. O. Swanston, late Madras Staff Corps, was celebrated. The bride was attired in white Duchesse satin, with Watteau train, at the end of which was a cluster of real orange blossom, the orange blossom on her hair and the veil being fastened with a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a bouquet of white flowers, also the gift of the bridegroom. The six bridesmaids' costumes consisted of pale heliotrope crépon, trimmed with white silk and white lace; hats, white chip, with ostrich tips, white lace, and pansies; they each wore a paste star, and carried bouquets of mixed roses, the gifts of the bridegroom. After the ceremony a reception was held at The Cottage, the residence of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. T. Dawson Moorhead left for London, *en route* for Devonshire. The bride's mother wore a black brocaded moire, with a dove coloured brocaded satin front; a black jet bonnet with roses; and she carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas. The bridegroom's mother wore a costume of brown satin, trimmed with passementerie. The bride's travelling-dress consisted of electric grey, trimmed with white passementerie and white silk; a large white hat trimmed with white ostrich tips and lace; and she carried a dainty white parasol.

The marriage of Mr. Robert Richardson Gardner and Miss Rosa Lilian Barnard, daughter of the late Major Barnard, took place on Saturday afternoon in Windsor-park Church in the presence of a large congregation. Canon Gee officiated. Mr. Gardner afterwards held a reception in the Shakespeare Room at the White Hart Hotel, which was attended by many of his former supporters. The bride and bridegroom afterwards left Windsor for Bournemouth.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, W., with choral service, in the presence of a large assemblage of Portugese, the marriage took place on Saturday afternoon of Mr. Percy Hugh Goolden Goolden, barrister-at-law, and Mdlle. Margarida da Costa Ricci, fourth daughter of Baron da Costa Ricci, Attaché to the Portugese Legation. There were six bridesmaids and a page. The reception, given at 86, Ladbroke-grove, was largely attended, and afterwards Mr. and Mrs. P. H. G. Goolden left *en route* for the Continent.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson welcomed a large circle of friends at a garden party at Lambeth Palace on Saturday, when they were At home from four to seven o'clock. The grounds, which are looking beautiful, were thronged with guests, over 2,000 invitations having being issued. The ancient Palace and the library were visited, and refreshments were served in the old guard-room, now the dining-room. The band of the L Division of Police performed in the garden.

The marriage between Mr. O. Harrison Williams and Miss Florence Mary Pinnock took place at Mossley-hill Church, near Liverpool, on the 1st ult. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers, &c. The service was conducted by the Rev. F. Barker, vicar of Grassendale, the Rev. Canon Diggle, vicar of Mossley-hill, and Rev. G. Elton, curate of Grassendale. The six bridesmaids wore ivory Bengaline dresses, trimmed with gold, with large hats and white feathers. There were also two little bridesmaids in the persons of Miss May Sinclair and Miss Edith Davey, whilst Masters Freddy Davey and Phillip Cook, in satin suits with capes, performed the *rôles* of pages. The bride wore an ivory satin dress, with velvet sleeves, trimmed with Brussels lace, with long train, and looked charming as she was led up the aisle by her uncle, who gave her away. The ornaments of the bride included a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. Each of the ladies carried a magnificent bouquet with streamers. The party returned to Oaklands, the residence of the bride's uncle, where a reception was held, some 400 guests being present.

The marriage of Mr. Sidney Arthur Wolton, youngest son of Mr. Arthur Wolton, with Miss Jessie Bousfield Steains, fifth daughter of Mr. James Steains, late of Kingston Hill, took place in Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, on the 9th ult. The bride wore a rich ivory satin Duchesse, made in the Empire style, with bodice trimmed with Brussels lace and feathers; the full Court train was of broché satin in a design of lover's knots, and was ornamented at one corner with clusters of feathers and orange blossoms. Her ornaments included a diamond and pearl bracelet, diamond and turquoise brooch, and opal brooch, and her beautiful bouquet was composed of lilies, roses, jessamine, &c. Her train was borne by two little girls, wearing costumes of pale blue satin merveilleux, with Watteau trains, and Empire sashes fastened in front with a lover's knot of forget-me-nots. Each wore a gold bangle, and carried a shepherd's crook, ornamented with ribbons, jessamine, roses, lilies, and forget-me-nots, both being the gift of the bridegroom. Following them came six bridesmaids. They were dressed in the same material, bordered round the skirt with a ruche of forget-me-nots, the bodices being trimmed with Irish point lace and the same flowers; the Empire sashes were fastened by silver buckles, which, with shepherd's crooks, were given by the bridegroom. The Rev Canon Fleming, B.D., vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Henry Collings, uncle of the bridegroom. The reception was held at Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester-road, and was numerously attended by relations and friends of both families. Later in the day the newly-wedded pair left on their honeymoon tour. The bride's travelling-dress was of fawn French cashmere, with jewelled embroidery bordering the skirt, and the bodice trimmed with Irish point lace, and rosettes of pale pink velvet baby ribbon; hat to match in brown straw, with fawn and pink feathers.

The marriage of Mr. G. H. le Maistre, son of the Rev. G. J. le Maistre, of Brighton, to Miss Mabel Nash, third daughter of the Rev. W. Nash, rector of Somerby-cum-Humby, Lincolnshire, was solemnised on the 9th ult., at the parish church, Old Somerby. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white silk, the trained skirts being edged with a wide ruche of the same; the full bodices were made with pelerines of white lace, and trimmed with long lily-green sashes, falling to the edge of the skirts, and their hats of white chip were ornamented with lilies of the valley and rosettes of green and white bébé ribbon. Each carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and a hand-painted fan of lace and gauze, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of rich white satin made with a long train, edged with a wide ruche, the petticoat being trimmed with flounces of Limerick lace (the gift of her aunt, Miss Gregory). The bodice was outlined with pearl embroidery, and trimmed with a pelerine, ruffles, and Medici collar of Limerick lace; her tulle veil covered a wreath of real orange blossoms, and she carried a lovely bouquet of white roses, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Sub-Dean of Lincoln, assisted by the Rev. A. P. le Maistre, Minor Canon of Peterborough, and brother of the bridegroom. A reception was afterwards held at Somerby Rectory, and in the course of the afternoon the newly-married pair left for Ireland. The bride's travelling-dress was of pale grey figured crépon, the slightly trained skirt being trimmed with a flounce of Irish crochet lace, headed with a narrow ruche of pink faille; Eton jacket over a waistcoat and belt of the same silk; large grey chip hat, ornamented with grey feathers and old lace, fastened with paste buckles, and a grey feather boa.

CHIT CHAT.

Some good stories are to be found in the "Reminiscences of Clerical Duty," which are published in the July number of the *Cornhill*. On one occasion a parson was marrying a somewhat elderly gentleman, who conducted himself in very stolid and stupid fashion:—"At last he saw that I was somewhat bothered by his extreme stupidity, so in the middle of the service he upset my gravity by volunteering the following apology: 'You see, sir, it's so long since I was married afore that you must excuse my forgetting of these things.'"

On another occasion a lady had sent her footman to some Confirmation classes:—"Just as he was leaving, it suddenly occurred to her that she had a groom, and very likely he was not confirmed either. So she rang the bell, and told the butler to go over to the stables, and find out whether James had been confirmed. In a few minutes the man returned and stolidly announced, 'Yes, miss, it's all right. He's been done twice.' Of course he meant vaccinated." This tale recalls the wicked remark of a heterodox Oxford tutor who shall be nameless: "I was both vaccinated," he said, "and baptised; but neither 'took.'"

Sir Myles Fenton gave some interesting statistics of railway travelling at the Anniversary Festival of the United Kingdom Railway Officers and Servants' Association. In 53,000,000 journeys only one person was killed; while in 1,930,935 only one was injured. But of the 346,426 railway servants employed, 499 were killed in 1890, the shunters supplying the greatest number of victims.

From the report presented at the final meeting of the promoters of the Royal Naval Exhibition, it appears that the total receipts from the Exhibition were £47,310, and the payments £366, leaving a balance of £46,944. In accordance with the resolution of May 26, and with the deed of trust, this sum has been handed over to the trustees of the Royal Naval Fund for the relief of widows or dependent relatives of seamen and marines dying in the service of the Crown, founded in connection with the Naval Exhibition.

A fragment of the "Holy Cross," which Mary Stuart wore during her imprisonment and on her way to the scaffold, has been presented to the Treasury of the Cathedral of Mayence.

It has been pointed out that perhaps no diocese has ever equalled that of Bath and Wells in the longevity of its principal dignitaries. The ages of the Bishop and his three Archdeacons make up an aggregate of 332 years—an average of eighty-two years apiece—and, with the exception of some occasional aid given to the former by Bishop Bromby, all are doing their work.

The late Mr. Astor, of New York, shortly before his death gave 100,000dols. to the building fund of the Episcopal Cathedral, New York.

There are now, it is computed, over 250,000 words in the English language, or about 70,000 more than in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian languages combined.

The Cathedral of Mayence became a few days ago the possessor of an interesting relic of Mary Queen of Scots, namely, a portion of the crucifix carried by the unfortunate Queen as she walked to the scaffold on February 18, 1587. The relic, which is said to be beyond question authentic, was presented to the Cathedral by the German poetess, Countess Hahn-Hahn.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia, the Kings of Belgium, Italy, Denmark, and Saxony never take part in either round or square dances. The young King of Servia is learning to valse, and the small King of Spain has mastered the steps of a polka. The Kings of Sweden, Roumania, and Portugal are equal to a quadrille, and the Kings of Wurtemberg and Greece occasionally valse at State balls. President Carnot never dances, but President Harrison was a regular dancing man in his younger days, and valsed almost as impetuously as the Kaiser William, who dances as though he were leading a cavalry charge.

The *Times* prints the following letter, which has been addressed to a correspondent by Lord Tennyson:—"June 28. "Sir,—I love Mr. Gladstone, but hate his present Irish policy. I am, yours faithfully, TENNYSON."

According to the *Gaulois* the German Government officially informed France on Tuesday last that it was proposed to hold a universal exhibition in Berlin in 1900. It is a well-known fact (remarks our contemporary) that every seven years for the last half-century there has been an international exhibition in Paris. The last one having taken place in 1889, the year 1900 would be exactly the date on which the next would be organised. If both nations choose the same year there will be a pacific conflict which will be very interesting to watch.

The annual medal of the Numismatic Society has been presented to Professor R. Stuart Poole, Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, in recognition of his services to numismatic science extending over nearly forty years.

The annual meeting of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation reveals a lamentable diminution in the receipts. Only £4,734 has been received during the year, as against £7,314 in 1890. Fewer legacies than usual accounts for the deficit. Since 1849 the society has distributed in pensions to aged and infirm clergymen £133,000 besides £14,300 in temporary relief.

There is a strong feeling among Wiltshiremen that the diocese of Sarum should once more, as in the old days, be made like unto that of Bath and Wells in Somerset, conterminous with the county. It may not be generally known that as many as eighty-one parishes which lie to the north of the Great Western Railway are in the diocese and under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, though their archives are in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. Their severance from the ancient diocese of Sarum only dates from the beginning of the present reign, and as well from an ecclesiastical as from a business point of view it is contended that it would be advantageous to revert to the old order.

The Duke of Connaught opened the New Oxford House, Bethnal-green, on Thursday. The building comprises a Gothic chapel, rooms for twenty-one residents, a library, class-room, and other compartments, and a fives-court. The cost has been £9,700 plus £2,800 for the site, and a further sum of £5,500 is still required.

A chalice and paten have been presented on behalf of the subscribers to Christ Church, Schwalbach, in memory of the late Mr. Christopher Benson, younger brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Benson was for many years a leading member of the English community at Wiesbaden, and had been in the habit of spending part of every year at Schwalbach. The vessels are an exact reproduction, on a slightly larger scale, of the beautiful fifteenth-century chalice and paten at Netttecombe, Somerset.

The Bishop of Wakefield, while presiding at the recent annual meeting of the Funeral Reform Association at the Church House, told the following story:—The late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon on his way through Addington Churchyard to visit the Archbishop of Canterbury, observing an urn upon a tombstone, remarked, "We don't urn our dead now, we have enough to do to earn our living."

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"IT FEARS NEITHER ARMY NOR NAVY.

"Those things used to be called the wooden walls of England."

The scene was the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea, in the summer of 1891. The speaker was a young man, and his auditor one of those lithe bright-haired girls one so often sees in this island.

"And aren't they the wooden walls of England now?" she said, as a child might ask when Noah might be expected in Liverpool with his ark.

"Not exactly," replied her escort, tenderly; "they are rather out of style. Come; I'll show what sort of walls we have now," and he led her off in the direction of the beautiful models of the great steel ships of war.

The young fellow was right in assuming that this country had a big and powerful navy, but the chances of war decrease with the preparations made to meet it. Besides, the interests that would be put to hazard grow constantly larger, and nations avoid fighting as long as possible.

This is a hopeful consideration, and if England had nothing to be afraid of beyond the danger of being attacked from abroad we might sleep in peace. But there is an enemy against which neither army nor navy is of any avail. It defies the gunboats in the Channel and the redcoats on the shore, and kills more people than are ever likely to fall in battle.

If we could stop the ravages of this foe we should soon be able to surprise our distant colonies with the arrival among them of a splendid class of our surplus population.

We allude, of course, to disease. Not to epidemics of cholera or influenza, but to diseases which are at work year in and year out, in every season, carrying off rich and poor alike. Unquestionably the worst of these is the one that attacks the digestive system, the one from which springs the majority of ailments which go under various names, as, for example, rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, consumption, the several fevers, and others which were formerly, erroneously, supposed to have distinct characters, and to require distinct treatment.

Now, however, the best medical authorities recognise these ailments as symptoms and outgrowths of indigestion and dyspepsia, and treat them accordingly. In illustration of what can be done, we cite a single case. A man named Edward Kelly, who resides at 27, St. Vincent-street, London-road, Liverpool, having previously had perfect health, experienced a dull pain in the side, a bad taste in the mouth, furred tongue, loss of appetite, discoloured skin, unnatural languor and fatigue, and what he describes as a "sinking feeling," as though the supporting supp power were exhausted beneath him

This was in 1887, and he bore it without obtaining relief from the usual medical treatment until April, when one day, when he was working in a bonded warehouse, he says, "a dreadful pain struck me in the back, and I had great trouble in getting through my work. Getting worse," he continues, "I went to a doctor, who said it was inflammation of the kidneys. He gave me medicine and attended me off and on for six months, but with no beneficial result. He said he could not understand how I could keep on with my work. Still, I did struggle on, though the disease was wearing me out. From a strong, able man, I became thin and weak, and was afraid I should have to give up my work. Last July, 1890, a Custom House officer recommended me to try an advertised preparation, entitled Mother Seigel's Syrup. I did so, and before I had finished the first bottle the pain left my back, and I began to digest my food and gain strength. By continuing to use this remedy, *I was soon as well as ever in my life.* My master, seeing what the Syrup had done for me, also took it for indigestion, with so much benefit that now he always keeps it by him. *I have no interest whatever in testifying thus, and only speak of the medicine as I found it.*

Mr. Kelly evidently had a narrow escape from Bright's disease, a malady very common among all classes in England, and one of the surest and most direct products of torpid liver, itself a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia. We mention this case not to put money in anybody's pocket, but for the sake of the sufferers who need help—no matter what it comes from.

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